

# VOTES FOR WOMEN

EDITED BY FREDERICK AND EMMELINE PETHICK LAWRENCE.

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With apologies to a well known advertisement.

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## THE OUTLOOK.

The General Election is now right on us. Only a fortnight remains for making preliminary preparations, and then directly after Christmas there will be four sharp weeks of contest, and all will be over. We print in this issue a manifesto setting out the General Election policy of the Union, and also some account of how the battle will be fought. We also give a reproduction of a poster which will be used in the fight all over the country.

### Mrs. Pankhurst and the Right to Petition.

Following upon the decision last week in the Divisional Court, application was made by the authorities for the fines due from Mrs. Pankhurst and Mrs. Haverfield, with an intimation that, in default, steps would be taken to arrest and imprison them. Their solicitor, acting upon instructions received from both ladies, stated, in reply, that they both refused to pay their fines. On Monday, however, an official receipt was sent from Bow Street for £5, the amount of Mrs. Pankhurst's fine. Mrs. Pankhurst's desire to stand firm in this matter is so well known to members of the Union that none of them can have taken this course; we can, therefore, only assume that some supporter of the Government, realising how unpopular the imprisonment of Mrs. Pankhurst would be at this juncture, decided to pay her fine.

### Demonstrations in Lancashire.

The campaign of Mr. Winston Churchill in Lancashire has been met by a counter campaign by the Women's

Social and Political Union on a far greater scale than has ever been attempted before. Wherever he has gone the most rigorous police precautions have been taken, involving the outlay of large sums of money, and the erection of elaborate barricades, and yet, in spite of this, in every case he has been confronted with members of the Union.

### At Preston.

The first blow was struck on Thursday night by Mrs. Massy at Preston, who pasted upon the walls of the barricaded public hall the poster representation of forcible feeding. For this she was arrested, but released shortly after. As a further protest she threw a stone through the window of the General Post Office, and was rearrested and sentenced to a month's imprisonment. Mrs. Rigby was also arrested for obstruction and given the option of a fine or imprisonment, and Miss Hesmondhalgh and Mrs. Worthington were also sentenced for a similar offence. All the women went to prison, with the exception of Mrs. Rigby, whose fine was paid against her wish by her father. Mrs. Rigby immediately went to Liverpool, where she broke a window of the police-station, and was rearrested and sentenced to fourteen days. After three days' imprisonment Mrs. Massy's fine was paid, without her knowledge, by her husband, and she was released.

### On the Roof at Southport.

At Southport preparations on a gigantic scale were undertaken. The police reported that £750 additional expenditure would be required to protect Mr. Churchill, but the Watch Committee decided to spend only £250. Meanwhile special constables were enrolled and the proprietors of property in the neighbourhood of the hall were warned against harbouring Suffragettes. In spite of all this police and detective vigilance Miss Marsden, Miss Winson Etherley, and Miss Helen Tolson clambered on to the roof of the hall on Friday night, and spent the whole of that night and Saturday morning, in drenching weather, in hiding there. When Mr. Churchill was in the middle of his speech they interpolated a pertinent remark. At once the meeting was a howling mob, and, in spite of Mr. Churchill's suggestion that the remark was

not an unfair one, stewards scrambled up on to the roof, and after a long time succeeded in getting the women away.

### Press Comments.

The Times, in a special article on Mr. Churchill's Lancashire campaign, described the whole scene as follows:—

A stranger to our British ways who heard so much talk as there now is among us of revolution, and saw the stout barricades which stood in the streets of Southport to-day might imagine the two things to be related one to the other. We at home, however, know better. The revolution is new, but the barricades are old and familiar. It is with these that we celebrate the visits of Cabinet Ministers—with these and with prancing horses carrying vigilant constables, a double guard against the crude attentions of a few emancipated women. After explaining further how the Cabinet Minister has got into the hall by "stealth and strategy," an account is given of the women's interruption, and the correspondent adds:—

The stewards, being very young, became as excited as any person in the audience, and they ran to and fro until it looked as if they would be throwing one another out.

He then gives an account of the ejection, and follows with a description of the effect upon the meeting:—

This was the only disturbing incident in the course of an ingenious and lively speech. But it served of itself, though indirectly, to make havoc of the immediate effect of the oration, if the American term may be used without offence. The women—and the stewards—had taken up a good deal of time, and when he was little more than midway in his task Mr. Churchill happened to look at his watch; thenceforth to the end he read his speech word by word at a rate which was calculated to save more time than had been lost, and from ecstasies of enthusiasm his audience fell away to a mere dead attention.

Other papers comment upon the more chastened attitude of Mr. Churchill towards Suffragette interrupters.

### At the Police Court.

Brought up on Monday at the police court, Miss Marsden was defended by Mr. Lord, who brought out many telling points against the prosecution and forced them into an admission of respect for the astounding courage of the Suffragettes. In the end the Bench disagreed, and by a majority vote decided to acquit the women. Mean-



while, Miss Gawthorpe and two companions were also arrested at Southport for attempting to hold a meeting, but were almost immediately discharged.

#### At Waterloo.

Later on Saturday Mr. Churchill addressed a meeting at Waterloo. There again, in spite of the elaborate police precautions, Miss Flatman succeeded in addressing him at the station on his arrival, while so anxious were the organisers of the meeting to exclude Suffragettes, that they insisted upon every man taking off his hat as he passed through the entrance to ensure that he was not a woman in disguise.

#### When will he be sufficiently "Put Off"?

On Monday Mr. Churchill spoke in Manchester, and on this occasion entered into a compact with Mary Gawthorpe to answer her questions at the close of the meeting. Her rising was the signal for immense excitement among the audience. The gist of Mr. Churchill's replies was that he was still favourable to Woman Suffrage, though he had been put off by the militant tactics of the Women's Social and Political Union; that he was prepared to "forgive" what had been done, but was not prepared to resign his position in the Cabinet if Woman Suffrage was not immediately put forward. Perhaps it will only require Mr. Churchill to be a little more "put off" in order to secure this last promise from him.

#### Paving Stones Torn Up at Bolton.

On Tuesday Mr. Churchill spoke at Bolton. The preparations are described as follows by the *Daily Telegraph*—

Paving stones had been pulled up on both sides of the street for the erection of strong barricades, consisting of huge banks of timber, and similar precautions were taken at all passages and streets in the immediate neighbourhood of both theatres. Nevertheless, Miss Nellie Godfrey struck his motor-car with a stone bearing a message of defiance to the Government. She was sent to prison for seven days.

#### Crowd Secure the Release of Mrs. Baines.

While these scenes were being enacted in conjunction with Mr. Churchill's campaign, Mr. Harcourt was finding the attentions of the Suffragettes exceedingly embarrassing in the Rossendale Valley. In one of the towns the house where he was staying was plastered over with notices with regard to forcible feeding, the windows were broken, and he hurriedly decided to leave the place. Further, at one of his meetings he narrowly escaped the presence of Suffragettes who had spent the night concealed in a basket in the wings of the theatre. Mrs. Baines was arrested for attempting to address a meeting, but the sympathy and determination of the crowd were so great that the police decided to release her.

#### At Leith.

The visit of Sir Edward Grey to Leith was the occasion of a riot in the town, when the police charged the crowd with drawn batons. Two women—Miss Hudson, who led the crowd to the Theatre, and Nurse Elsie Roe Brown, who broke the post-office windows—were arrested and sent to prison for thirty days and fifteen days respectively.

#### Dr. Cobb at the Queen's Hall.

Another representative of the Church has spoken with no uncertain voice in sympathy with this movement. At the Queen's Hall on Monday last the Rev. Dr. Cobb (rector of St. Ethelburga's, E.C.) delivered a broad-minded and inspiring address, which was listened to with the greatest appreciation by the large audience. After dealing with the reasons why women should have this common measure of justice, and after wittily refuting some of the common arguments urged against it, Dr. Cobb pointed out how the duties of citizenship would make women's minds broader and more beautiful, and they would then help men to ideals, no longer as unpaid servants, but as friends with equal rights and privileges. He considered that the greatest question before the Government was that of women's franchise, but politicians would do nothing unless they were forced to it, and therefore the women would have to go on fighting, regarding the whole official class as their enemies. Much as he deplored unnecessary violence, he admitted that he could see no other methods open to women at present except the militant ones.

#### An Interesting Comparison.

It has been amusing to note the excitement of the Liberal Press over the fact that Lord Lytton in taking the chair at a meeting of the Women's Social and Political Union expressed, in the course of a very friendly speech, some criticism of the present methods of the Union. We contrast their eagerness in publishing this fact with their absolute silence where speeches entirely favourable are concerned, such for instance as Lord Lytton's other speech a few months ago, or the speech of Dr. Cobb, the rector of St. Ethelburga's, on Monday at the Queen's Hall, in entire support of the present methods of the Union. We can assure our critics that

we remain equally undiscouraged by the slight disagreement of one of our friends and by the misrepresentations of our enemies.

#### The First Women Voters in Victoria.

Interesting news comes from Victoria, Australia, where for the first time women have voted at the Brighton by-election. It was a very difficult constituency to organise, but the Women's Political Association, of which Miss Vida Goldstein is the president, succeeded in reaching 3,000 women by means of a special little paper, *The Woman Voter*. The result of their hard work was that at the polls nearly 84 per cent. of the women registered recorded their vote, while of the men on the register only 64 per cent. voted. The Women's Political Association is teaching women to take their civic duties very seriously, and has started a Parliament where they meet once a week and discuss the political programme with earnestness and thorough knowledge.

#### Votes for Women in China.

We extract the following from the *Western Weekly Mercury*—

China is awakening with a vengeance. The Suffragette has made her appearance. Man is no longer to be lord, as witness this characteristic extract from a Chinese feminist journal:—"O ye two hundred millions of Chinese, our sisters, listen! In China it is said that man is superior and woman inferior; that man is noble and woman vile; that man should command and woman obey. . . . But we are not under the domination of man. The nature of man and of woman is the universal sense of Heaven. How, then, can one make distinctions and say that the nature of man is of one sort and that of woman of another? for the celestial principle has neither form nor figure." Even our own *Votes for Women* could hardly do better than that.

Truly the awakening of women is not confined to one country, but is going on right through the world!

#### Protest from The Ethical Society.

The council of the Union of Ethical Societies has addressed a letter of remonstrance to Mr. Asquith with regard to the treatment of woman Suffragists, in the course of which they say:—

The case we wish to put to you is this, that whereas repression may or may not be a justification for violence, it will almost certainly lead to it. We would most respectfully submit that, whereas the agitation began with a peaceful propaganda, the more violent methods that have since been taken have been usually a rejoinder to some provocative action on the part of the Government. The refusal on your part to receive deputations from Women's Franchise Societies, or to accept Petitions personally presented, the ejection of women from public meetings, the final closing of meetings at which Ministers were to speak to all women are violent, and, as we think, unjustifiable, measures, to which violent measures would appear to be the almost inevitable rejoinder.

#### Interesting Items.

Mlle. Romme has come out at the head of all her male competitors in the examination for visiting doctors to the Paris hospitals. According to the *Daily Sketch*, as soon as the result was announced her rivals commenced shouting, "Down with the examiners!" "Down with all women!" and raised what is known as a "chahut" against their woman conqueror.

At the committee of the East Ham education authority Councillor Cashman moved that the services of the married women teachers be dispensed with. The motion was lost by one vote.

Even the People's Suffrage Federation, the Government's own decoy duck, has not succeeded in drawing Mr. Asquith on the question of the franchise. In response to a letter from them the Premier has given merely a variant of his usual reply, saying, "At the moment I cannot say more than that the representations of the memorialists will receive the attention of His Majesty's Government."

#### TREASURER'S NOTE.

Mrs. Leigh's legal case will be tried probably this week. On her behalf the Treasurer warmly thanks all those friends who have so generously contributed to the Mary Leigh Fund, which has now been closed.

#### £5,000 General Election Campaign Fund.

At this time of political crisis I urgently appeal to every woman or man who is a believer in political justice and right, to subscribe with utmost generosity to the General Election Campaign Fund. It is impossible to fight and win battles without money. Women are poor, but there should be found some women who could now put down £100, and men of public spirit should be prepared to back up the campaign by giving a substantial contribution. But giving must not be left to the few. Every member in the Union should forthwith set herself the task of raising a sum, which she should mentally fix. It could be given out of hand, collected, earned, or saved. Christmas presents of money can be chosen and passed on to the Union. Dead earnestness must be our mood. Absolute fixity of purpose must possess us. Let everyone say: "We can raise £5,000 in the next few weeks, and I will do my full share in accomplishing the sum total to the utmost of my power." The need is great and urgent. Let the response be generous and immediate.

E. P. L.

#### CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE £100,000 FUND.

November 27 to December 4.

Already acknowledged £53,152 10 3		Per Miss A. Kenney (cont.)	
Miss Edwards	0 5 0	Mrs. Edwards	40 2 6
Miss G. B. Plunk	0 1 0	Anon. (per Mrs. Green)	0 2 6
Miss Alice Heale	5 0 0	A. B. C. Fisher, Esq.	0 2 6
Sympathiser in Berlin	0 1 0	Mrs. Falk	1 0 0
Mrs. Starling	0 2 0	Anon.	0 4 2
Anon. (per Mrs. Bartels, B.A.)	0 2 0	Per Miss Wentworth	2 12 6
Mrs. D. Evans	1 1 0	Miss S. Strangways	0 10 0
Three Little Children (in place of Christmas Tree)	0 7 6	For Legal Defence Fund	1 0 0
Miss D. A. Hilton	1 0 0	Mrs. F. C. Newson	0 2 2
Miss A. Wilkinson	1 0 0	For Organiser Fund	0 12 6
E. L. L.	1 10 0	Lady Knaytes	0 12 6
R. L.	1 10 0	Miss J. M. Cornwall	0 5 0
Miss Julia Smith	0 10 0	Miss A. N. Wood	0 4 0
Mrs. Claude Ross	0 10 0	Mrs. M. Gillies	0 4 0
Miss E. H. Carter	1 0 0	For Lancashire Campaign	5 0 0
Anon.	0 10 0	Mrs. Morris	0 1 0
Extra on Votes for Women	0 0 11	Anon.	0 1 0
Anon.	0 0 4	Miss I. Adams	0 1 0
Per Miss A. Löwy	0 0 11	Miss O. E. Adams	0 1 0
Per Putney W.S.P.U.	0 2 0	Miss K. E. Broadhurst	0 5 0
Per Miss A. Kelly	0 3 2	Miss A. McKeechie	0 5 0
Per Miss Webb	0 0 11	Mrs. W. Spencer	0 10 0
Per Miss K. Kelly	0 1 10	A Friend	0 10 0
Miss A. E. Oshier	1 1 0	Mrs. Massey	0 10 0
Miss Macgregor	2 2 0	Miss G. Löwy	0 10 0
Mary	10 0 0	Miss H. Copland	1 0 0
Miss Gorham	0 5 0	Miss G. Crombie	0 10 0
M. E. C. (sale of Jewellery)	1 6 0	Miss E. Hudson	1 0 0
Given for the cause	0 0 5	Mrs. Dewse	0 10 0
Mrs. Farley	2 0 0	Miss F. Canning	0 10 0
Miss Margaret Forbes	0 5 0	Mrs. Graham	20 0 0
Miss Juliette Heale	5 0 0	Mrs. Roberts	0 5 0
"Andromeda of Holborn"	0 5 0	Miss R. Leo	0 2 6
Anon.	1 1 0	A. B. J.	0 3 0
Mrs. A. Bardsley (collected)	0 4 6	Mrs. G. Armstrong	0 5 0
Miss D. D. Woltersen	0 2 6	Mrs. E. Löwy	10 0 0
Bournemouth Meeting proceeds	10 11 7	Mrs. F. Corbett	3 0 0
Per Miss K. S. Birnsting	0 5 0	Mrs. E. Nevitt-Bennett	5 0 0
Mrs. Amy Bell	0 5 0	Mrs. Marianne Masters	0 5 0
Anon.	0 5 0	Miss Rosa Cranston	0 5 0
F. W. Pethick Lawrence, Esq.	50 0 0	Gill	0 5 0
Per Miss Ainsworth	0 1 0	Capt. C. M. Gonne	1 0 0
Mrs. Moss	0 2 6	Mrs. C. M. Gonne	1 0 0
Miss Hilda Burditt	0 1 6	Anon.	0 5 0
Miss Midgley	0 1 6	The Misses Beale	0 10 0
For Office Girls (per Miss Bray)	0 10 0	Miss R. A. Oldfield	1 0 0
Mrs. Kerwood	0 5 0	Mrs. Chas. Lovegrove	0 2 6
Per Miss Cameron	0 0 9	Mrs. M. Gillies	1 0 0
Anon.	0 0 9	Mrs. M. Willock	0 2 6
Mrs. Boas	0 5 0	Miss Lina Ross	1 0 0
Mrs. A. C. Oshier	0 2 6	Mrs. W. E. Hart	1 0 0
Per Mrs. Clarke	2 14 3	Miss Geo. Fagg	1 0 0
(Collected by Miss White)	0 2 6	Miss Florence Haig	1 0 0
Miss Godwin	0 5 0	Miss L. Phillips	1 0 0
Miss E. Hase	0 5 0	Mrs. H. Ward-Higgs	2 2 0
Miss Baulton	0 5 0	Miss F. M. Wright	2 0 0
Miss Denby	0 13 0	Anon.	2 0 0
Miss Gordon	0 13 0	Miss F. J. Temple	2 0 0
Miss B. J. Gordon	0 13 0	Miss C. E. Pike	0 5 0
Miss Grant	0 2 6	Miss A. Walker	0 10 0
Mrs. Grey	0 2 0	Mrs. A. E. Vallance	0 2 6
Miss Hamilton	0 10 0	Mrs. R. G. Ferguson	1 0 0
Miss Lawrence	0 5 0	For Scottish Campaign Fund	0 10 6
Miss Nelson	0 5 0	Per Miss Conolan	0 10 6
Miss Okey	0 2 6	Lecture Fee	1 0 0
Miss Walcott	1 1 0	Miss Sogo	1 0 0
Miss Leibold	0 4 0	Mr. and Mrs. White	8 0 0
Miss Andrews	0 2 6	Mrs. Boyd	8 0 0
Miss Boynton	0 2 6	Mrs. Russell	3 0 0
Miss L. Blake	0 2 6	Miss Conolan	3 0 0
Mrs. Gray	2 14 3	Miss Thompson	3 0 0
Miss Hare	0 2 6	Miss Allan	10 0 0
Miss Hamilton	0 2 6	Mrs. Bell	1 0 0
Mrs. Jones Williams	0 2 6	E. G.	5 0 0
Mrs. McKeown	0 2 6	Dr. Gilchrist	2 2 0
Mrs. Mellon	0 2 6	Per Miss Macaulay	3 1 6
Per Miss Marsden	0 10 0	Miss MacFarlane	1 0 0
Anon.	0 10 0	Per Miss McLean	1 0 0
Per Miss Kevel	5 0 0	Mrs. Mannell	1 0 0
Mrs. B. Brewster	5 0 0	Mrs. Rehm	1 0 0
Malvern Meeting Proceeds (per Miss Bracewell)	2 2 6	Mrs. Leitch	0 10 0
Miss Ward	1 0 0	"Pew Rent Protestor"	0 5 0
Miss Ryland	0 5 0	Mrs. A. Robertson	0 7 6
Anon. (from Welsh Campaign)	0 15 0	(collected)	1 10 0
Travelling expenses	0 10 0	Sale of Office Chairs	4 17 0
Mrs. Barnard	0 5 0	Exhibition	21 0 6
Per Miss A. Kenney	0 2 6	Collections, &c.	56 17 9
Miss E. Gladwin	0 2 6	London	6 10 10
Mrs. A. Walters	0 5 0	Per Miss Cameron	6 10 10
Mrs. Edgar Harris	0 5 0	"Miss Gawthorpe"	11 12 6
Miss Jessie Smith	1 0 0	"Miss Lewis"	6 6 0
Miss Strangways	1 0 0	"Miss Jeffery"	9 10 3
M. Coby	5 0 0	"Miss Kenney"	74 15 1
Mrs. Dove-Whitox	0 10 0	"Miss Marsden"	18 15 1
Miss L. Smith	1 0 0	"Miss Mills"	7 6 3
The Misses Priestman	5 0 0	"Miss Wentworth"	5 1 9

#### FOR MARY LEIGH DEFENCE FUND—

Already acknowledged	£448 3 11	Miss M. Rock	£0 2 6
Mrs. Lavarrack	1 0 0	Per Miss Gawthorpe	
Mrs. Kenny	0 10 0	Nurse Griffin (col- lected)	0 5 0
Mrs. Nevitt-Bennett	5 0 0	The Misses Barlow	0 5 0
Miss Jessie Kenney	0 10 0	Miss B. Jowle (col- lected)	0 7 6
Miss C. Wroughton	1 0 0	Per Miss Jeffery	
Miss B. G. Nichols	0 5 0	Miss A. Williams	0 1 0
Mrs. A. B. Corben	1 1 0	Miss C. Marsh	0 2 0
Miss H. Browne	0 1 6	Miss D. B. Marsh	0 1 0
Miss A. McLaren, M.B.	1 0 0	Anon.	0 2 0
Miss E. Ashby (col- lected)	1 5 0	Per Miss Macaulay	
Mrs. Starling	0 2 0	Miss C. W. Haig	0 10 0
Miss E. Cahill	0 10 0	Miss B. Cotton Haig	0 10 0
Miss Barwell	0 2 6	Miss C. Dempster	0 10 0
Miss L. S. Henry	1 0 0	Mrs. Adamson	0 5 0
"Saved by working girl," per Miss Hare	0 7 6	Miss Murray	0 2 6
A Sympathiser (do.)	0 2 6	Miss R. Waddell	0 2 0
A Friend (do.)	0 2 6	Miss Baxter	0 1 0
Miss D. Rock	0 5 0	Miss Derringer	0 1 0
Miss E. A. Oldfield	0 10 0	Anon.	0 6 6
Miss E. Mitchell	2 0 0	Per Miss Marsden	
Miss Beatrice Sanders	0 10 0	Mrs. Whitaker	1 1 0
Mrs. Luke and Mrs. A. G. Badley	5 0 0	Miss J. Whitaker	3 0 0
A Friend	0 2 6	— Hughes, Esq. (per Miss J. Whitaker)	0 10 0
C. Herbert, Esq.	1 0 0	A Friend (do.)	0 5 0
M. I. B.	0 4 0	Mrs. Williamson (do.)	0 1 0
Mrs. H. C. Sanders	1 1 0	Nurse Wilkinson (do.)	0 1 0
E. M. H.	0 2 6	Anon.	0 5 0
W. R. P. Ellis	0 4 0	Anon.	0 5 0
Miss M. H. Chandler	0 2 6	Miss Glenzie	0 5 0
Miss Wallace	1 0 0	Anon.	0 1 11
Per Chelsea W.S.P.U.— Mrs. G. A. Stratton	1 11 6	Per Miss Mills	
Mrs. F. B. Smith and Miss D. Smith	0 10 6	Mrs. Rippingill	0 2 6
Per Hampstead W.S.P.U.	2 0 0	Miss M. E. Beard	0 2 6
Miss Beatrice Sanders	2 6 0	Mrs. Collier	0 1 0
Mrs. D. Singer	0 5 0	Miss A. B. Hughes	1 1 0
Per Mrs. Clarke	13 3 0	Anon.	0 1 0
Miss F. E. Abbot	13 3 0	Miss Binmore	0 0 8
Per Miss Conolan	0 5 0	Anon.	0 0 8
Mrs. Green	0 5 0	Mrs. Day	0 1 0
H. K. Hey, Esq.	0 1 0	Mrs. H. Pascoe	0 2 6
C. W. Hey, Esq.	0 0 6	Per Miss R. Robinson— A Friend from Knows- ford	0 10 0
Mrs. Thistle	0 2 0	Miss J. Green	0 10 0
Miss Cowper	0 5 0	Miss R. Robinson	0 2 6
Miss A. Cowper	0 2 6	Mary Leigh Fund	500 3 10
Per Miss A. Kenney	3 3 0	General Fund	53,763 11 1
Two members	0 10 0	Total	54,263 14 11
Miss R. M. Staniland	0 10 0		
Per Miss Kevel	2 2 0		
A Harrison, Esq.	2 2 0		

CONCLUSION.—In November 19th issue the entry Mrs. Cobb, Esq., should have been Mrs. Cobb, Esq.



# WHY?

By Elizabeth Robins.

## PART. II.

I have given as part of the answer to the first question on our list: women's discovery of the futility of hoping to effect social amelioration without getting at the roots of evil. The roots of civic good or evil are the laws that govern the community. Now women in England are discouraged from having any first-hand knowledge of law. If they want to know something of the foundations whereon civilised life is built they must go to men for information. This being so—men having said "You shall have no share in framing, in administering, in interpreting, or in practising law—you would suppose men would be very careful to give women a fair version of the knowledge open in its fulness only to men. Yet again and again men of intelligence and good repute have told us that the English law is fair to women. I have heard excellent-meaning men say the law showed women favouritism. They believed it—so blunted had become their sense of justice. Under examination this "favouritism" they tell of, invariably turns out to be the mere rags of survival of the old chattel-view of women, laws like that of coverture—not framed for the good of the wife, but for the convenience or greater safety of the husband, laws with which a saner view of the sexes will annul.

### The Penniless Englishwoman.

One may hope that men who honestly think the English law treats women so much as fairly will read Lady McLaren's "Woman's Charter." There are few people in England occupying a better point of vantage than Lady McLaren from which to write upon the subject. With reference to the laws of inheritance this authority says:—

As women devote so much of their time to the unpaid work of rearing children, it appears natural that special provision should be made for them out of the inherited wealth of the country. So far from this being the case, we find that it is the man who takes the greater share of the inherited property, although he is able to work for himself during the best years of his life.

Lady McLaren speaks of "the strangely penniless condition of Englishwomen, though they are citizens of the richest nation in the world." She contrasts the French custom of providing the daughter with a *dot*, thereby enabling her "to become a partner in marriage instead of a dependent."

But it is not from all men that we hear the "favouritism" or even the common fairness of the English law upheld. In his text-book on English law the eminent jurist and anti-Suffragist, Professor Dicey, says, with praiseworthy frankness: "The four Married Women's Property Acts are a record of the hesitation and dulness of members of Parliament." He speaks of "recurring blunders which one may hope without any great confidence have been at last corrected."

"When the present Divorce Act was enacted," says Lady McLaren, "Mr. Gladstone himself declared it to be 'a gross injustice to women in favour of men,' and it would have been impossible to pass such a measure into law had the views of women been represented in the House of Commons." The lawyer from one of whose printed books I take some of my facts says with regard to the laws of inheritance as affecting women:—

The conduct of most Englishmen in this respect is nothing short of disgraceful. In France it is quite usual for one brother to take the land and to pay out the other members of the family. Each gets his or her share equally, whether they are sons or daughters. But in case the land has to be divided each still gets his or her share. This not only puts Frenchwomen in a better position as wives and mothers than any Englishwomen, except in the rare case of an only daughter of a rich man; but it also gives them an interest in agriculture and business which is hardly to be found among Englishwomen. It further carries with it a respect towards women by the men of their own class, which is equally rare here.

### Her Children Not Her Own Unless Illegitimate.

We find on looking further into the "favouritism" shown women by the law facts such as these:—

An unmarried woman who has money, or can make it, can live her own life, see her own friends, and act like a free and responsible being, but with regard to a married woman the law still holds that she is "under the control and custody of her husband." "She is under his guardianship, and he is entitled to prevent her from indiscriminate intercourse with the world"—she must bring up his children as he pleases; the fact that they are her children does not count.

The wife cannot legally compel the husband to provide for her or the children out of his wages so long as they are living together. She has no means except persuasion to get even a part of her husband's earnings.

"It is sometimes said that a man is legally bound to provide for his wife and children, but this is misleading," says Mr. Thicknesse, sometime of Lincoln's Inn. "It becomes true only if wife and children go to the workhouse." Note that this provision is not for the relief of the women but for the relief of the State "If she has friends she may get temporary shelter and apply to the magistrate for a separation order. Even here injustice follows her."

"In England," says this lawyer, "property comes before everything."

"The income of the married pair must be added together for the purposes of income tax unless they are living separately." (A premium on disunion.)

"The income of a man and a woman unmarried living together are taxed separately." (A premium on illegal relations.)

As Mr. Thicknesse says: "The husband not infrequently has spent the (dead first wife's) money on a second wife, and on children."

\* Ralph Thicknesse, author of "A Digest of the Law of Husband and Wife," "The Rights and Wrongs of Women," etc.

dren of a second marriage, depriving the children of the first marriage of it either partially or entirely."

A man can not only will his property away from his wife and leave her penniless, he can even will his property away from his children and leave them penniless, charges upon a penniless widow.

### "Favouritism."

In the absence of a will or settlement a woman, married or single, can inherit land only if she has neither father nor brother living. For instance:

A married man owning land dies intestate. Neither his widow nor any of his children get a foot of the landed property, except the eldest son, who gets it all.

A married woman owning land dies intestate. Her husband has the use and profit of all of the land during his lifetime, and after his death the eldest son gets all the land, the other children get none of it.

A woman's father owning land dies intestate. Her brother takes all the land; she gets none.

A woman's brother owning land dies intestate. If their father is alive he gets all the land.

A woman's sister owning land dies intestate. Their father takes all the land; the surviving sister gets none.

If a man dies intestate, his widow gets of her husband's personal property the value of £500.

If a man dies intestate leaving personal property worth more than £500 the wife takes one-third only of the remainder (in addition to £500) if there are children. If there are no children she gets half. In default of other next of kin the other half of the husband's property reverts to the Crown.

One of the most iniquitous of all these provisions is that by which

In the case of the death of a son or a daughter the mother inherits nothing from either. The whole of their property, even if it has come from the mother's family, goes to the father or to the father's next-of-kin.

Lady McLaren suggests that among reforms by the way, that of the Church marriage service should not be forgotten. This service was drawn up and sanctioned by Parliamentary authority in the Act of Uniformity and is under the direct control of Parliament. It postulates the inferiority of women and commands the woman to submit to her husband in all things as the Church submits to God. It obliges her to take a vow of obedience to her husband which neither the Roman Catholic nor the Nonconformist bodies impose on her. It commits the husband to the entirely false declaration that he endows the wife with all his worldly goods, when he usually neither does nor intends to do anything of the kind.

(To be continued.)

## W.S.P.U. ANNOUNCEMENTS.

To-day (Friday) when the Prime Minister is addressing a great meeting on the unconstitutional action of the House of Lords women will remind the public that they have no place at all in the Constitution. Outside the Albert Hall women will form a belt, and will distribute leaflets and sell VOTES FOR WOMEN to the audience as it assembles. This is an entirely peaceful protest, and there will be no attempt at a demonstration.

At Burnley this evening a protest meeting will be held as one of the series in connection with the Ministerial Budget Campaign in Lancashire and Yorkshire. Miss Christabel Pankhurst will speak at the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, on Tuesday (the 14th), Mrs. Pethick Lawrence will speak in the Cambridge Hall, Southampton, on Wednesday (the 15th), and Miss Christabel Pankhurst will speak at the Sun Hall, Liverpool, on Friday (the 17th). The movements of Ministers in this campaign are being carefully followed up, and wherever a Government public meeting is held, the W.S.P.U. is holding a protest meeting in the vicinity. Additional volunteers for this special campaign will be welcomed. They should send in their names without delay to Miss Christabel Pankhurst, 4, Clements Inn, W.C.

In addition to those announced above, a number of other meetings will be held in important centres during the week. Mrs. Pethick Lawrence is at Hove Town Hall to-day (Friday), and Miss Christabel Pankhurst is speaking at Derby.

### Public Welcomes to Mrs. Pankhurst.

Following on the Albert Hall meeting, Midland members have arranged a special welcome for Mrs. Pankhurst at three public meetings during the coming week—viz., at Birmingham on Tuesday (the 14th), at Leamington on Wednesday (the 15th), and at Coventry on Thursday (the 16th). Tickets for these meetings should be obtained without delay from Miss Gladice Keevil, 33, Paradise Street, Birmingham.

### Welcome to Hunger Strikers.

A series of public welcomes to the women who have taken part in recent prison protests will take place during the next few days. Provided her case is concluded, Mrs. Leigh will receive a public welcome at the two free meetings in London—viz., on Monday (the 13th) at Queen's Hall, at 3 p.m., when Mrs. Pankhurst will be in the chair, and on Thursday (the 16th) at St. James' Hall,

at 8 p.m. On this occasion Mrs. Leigh will be escorted from Clements Inn to the Hall by the W.S.P.U. Drum and Fife Band. For route and details see page 172. On Tuesday (the 14th) Lady Constance Lytton will be welcomed at a reception at the Midland Hotel, Bradford, and on the 15th, with Miss Adela Pankhurst, she will receive a public welcome in the Mechanics' Institute, Bradford. Particulars of these welcomes can be had from Miss Mary Phillips, 68, Manningham Lane, Bradford.

The two women who made their protest at the Guildhall on Lord Mayor's Day will be welcomed at the free meeting (N.B.—This will be held at St. James's, not Queen's, Hall) on Monday, December 20, at 3 p.m., when their account of their prison experiences will be listened to with the greatest interest.

### At the Fighting Line.

Miss Teresa Garnett, whose courageous action when Mr. Winston Churchill visited Bristol on November 13 has resulted in a tremendous growth of the movement in the West of England, will be released from Horfield Gaol on Tuesday, December 14. Two days later (Thursday, the 16th) the five women arrested at Birmingham in connection with the protest meeting in Victoria Square on November 24 are due to appear at the police court, their cases having been remanded by the magistrate for twenty-one days. When we announced last week that Miss Charlotte Marsh would be released on December 7 we had been given to understand that she was to have the usual remission (one-sixth of the term). We are now informed that the authorities, not content with subjecting her to feeding by force, have decided to deprive her of her remission, and in consequence she will not be released till Wednesday, December 15. In the meantime other women have been arrested at Preston and elsewhere: Mrs. Hesmondhalgh and Miss Worthington have been sent to prison for seven days, and will be released to-day; Miss Nellie Godfrey, arrested at Bolton on Tuesday, and sentenced on Wednesday to seven days, will be released on Tuesday, December 14; Mrs. Rigby, sentenced on Tuesday to fourteen days, will be released on December 20; Nurse Elsie Roe Brown, sentenced for fifteen days at Leith, will be released on December 20.

### Free Meetings in London.

Readers are reminded that free public meetings are held every Monday afternoon, from 3 to 5, at Queen's Hall, Langham Place, W., and every Thursday evening, from 8 to 10, in St. James's Hall, Great Portland Street, W. They are asked to take special note of the following holiday arrangements:—Monday, December 20, St. James's Hall, 3-5; Thursday, December 23, Monday, December 27, no meetings; Thursday, December 30, St. James's Hall, 8-10; Monday, January 3, St. James's Hall, 3-5; after which date the meetings will be held as usual.

## "VOTES FOR WOMEN."

Mr. T. M. Read-Andrews writes from Romford that although he voted Liberal in the last election, his vote in the General Election is at the disposal of the W.S.P.U. Mr. Millward, of Plymouth, has put his vote at the disposal of his wife to use in the women's cause, and suggests that other men might follow his example.

In the Union Colours.



## SILKUNA KNITTED SPORTS COATS.

Made exclusively for Debenham & Freebody, closely resembling real silkin appearance, perfect fitting, the cut, style, and finish of a tailor-made coat. In mauve, purple, new plum, new mole, emerald green, saxe and turquoise blue, cerise, and the combined colours of the Union are amongst the leading shades in these fashionable coats. 45 inches long.

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Knitted Caps to match, 5/11

Sent on Approval.

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## THE LANCASHIRE PROTEST CAMPAIGN.

Women on the Roof all Night. Six Arrested and Acquitted. Five Sent to Prison.

The "constitutional" campaign of Mr. Winston Churchill in Lancashire is now in full swing. So also, at the time of writing, is the women's Protest Campaign which is being carried on in every town to be visited by Mr. Churchill. Already Preston, Southport, Waterloo, and Manchester have made fitting protests; and there is no doubt that in every one of these important centres of population the question of votes for women, linked as it is with the latest doings of the Suffragettes, is uppermost in everyone's mind.

The protests have been based on certain principles. If the women are allowed into the meetings, there to raise relevant issues, as Miss Dora Marsden did at Southport, or to put questions, like Miss Gawthorpe at Manchester, then extreme measures of protest are not taken; but if the women are not allowed to make their protest by word of mouth, then other methods have to be brought into use. In Preston, for instance, no woman was allowed into the Public Hall; except, of course, the very few who had been admitted on the usual discreditable terms. Hence local protesters attempted to address a meeting of protest outside the Public Hall, and for taking part in this three women were arrested, and Mrs. Massey, of London, was also arrested for breaking the post office window. The dense crowds which gathered in the streets of Preston thoroughly understood the position of the women, and intense indignation was expressed at the over-elaborate police precautions which had been adopted to frustrate the plans of the women.

### The Defences.

Our correspondent overheard an interesting conversation on this point between a group of workmen who were discussing the barricading of the Public Hall windows. One man pointed out that there was no need whatever for the windows to have been barricaded under the circumstances, as the women and the general public were kept off from the vicinity of the hall itself at a distance of two streets all round the hall, and that therefore it would have been impossible for a man, "let alone a woman," to have reached the window with any kind of stone. Another man pointed out that seventy men had been employed on the barricading of the windows and roofs, and that the cost had been about £150. He suggested that the people responsible for such arrangements for the protection of a single Cabinet Minister should be called upon to pay, and not the rate-payers. Up to a late hour in Preston, and in spite of the rain, great crowds stood about the central streets talking of Votes for Women and its chances at the General Election, and everywhere the feeling was abroad that women ought to have the vote, anyway!

The protest in Southport had special advantages, taking place as it did on a Saturday afternoon, when most people were free, and on a day of beautiful weather, so helping women, as well as men, to flock to the rallying place in their thousands. If the precautions at Preston were extraordinary, those at Southport were more extraordinary still. Two hundred and fifty pounds worth of mounted police were specially engaged for the protection of the Empire itself; and in the grounds of the Winter Gardens, both on the seaward as on the landward side, detectives and plain-clothes men and general watchers might be seen patrolling backwards and forwards. It was an amazing tribute to the significance of the Suffragists' campaign against the Government of the day. As for the crowds, they were thoroughly good humoured and absolutely in sympathy with the women's claim, and when Miss Dora Marsden, Miss Tolson, and Miss Etherley were brought into the street and put into a police cab the crowd showed their warm sympathy in unmistakable fashion.

At Waterloo in the evening the whole town seemed to be gathered round the Town Hall, and it was noted that Mr. Churchill's visit, after his experiences in Southport, was a very short one. The crowd at Waterloo not only showed their sympathy with the women's protest, but helped Mrs. Rigby again and again to speak from her pitch outside the Town Hall.

Manchester, as the birth-place of the militant movement, was greatly interested in the protest meeting arranged to take place in the St. Peter's Square on the site of the old franchise fight of Peterloo. The ill-advised action of the police, as reported elsewhere, made speaking impossible from this square, and the protest meeting was actually held in the Albert Square later in the evening.

The general impression seems to be on all hands that women's suffrage is coming, and is coming soon, and if criticism of the tactics raised never-ending discussions in some parts of the crowds, the prefacing remark always seemed to be "Of course, I'm not against woman's suffrage. I think women ought to have the vote, but, etc." All the local papers have attached immense importance to the protests made by the women in every centre they have visited, and the general public have absolute confidence in the ingenuity of the women in making their protest known in some way or other. The *Manchester Guardian* on Monday

had reports of Suffragist protests in prominent positions in seven different columns. The *Manchester Courier* and the *Liverpool Courier* both had special articles on the protests made by the women, whilst local papers have given quite voluminous reports of what has been done. Everybody seemed anxious to know what would be done at the General Election, but to this the Suffragist reply has been, "Wait until our declaration of election policy has been made."

At the time of writing arrangements are in hand for the forthcoming protests at Bolton, Liverpool, Crewe, Burnley, and Oldham, and from every centre come reports of wonderful preparations on the part of the Liberal Party and the police for the defence of the Cabinet Minister from the Suffragists.

### SOUTHPORT, Dec. 4th.

Thousands of Southport residents and visitors assembled in the vicinity of the Empire Music Hall and the Opera House on Saturday last in response to the invitation of the Suffragists that they should show their protest in this way. It was intended to hold demonstrations as near to the buildings as possible, but, as usual on these occasions nowadays, barricades on every side split the crowds into four sections. About half-past three the crowds had become very dense, and when it was seen that Suffragists were actually being ejected from the meeting from the roof, the excitement became intense. It was quite half-an-hour before the removal of the women by cab to the police station was effected, and as they drove through the crowds great cheers were raised on their behalf. About half-past four the next note of interest was raised by the appearance of Miss Mary Gawthorpe and Mrs. Duncan at the second floor window of a shop occupying a prominent position commanding the Empire and the greatest parts of the crowds.

Immediately a wonderful scene was enacted in the street below. The mounted police lines which were ranged in front of the Empire, and the ordinary police lines which on every hand commanded the position of the barricades, were broken up and thrown into disorder by the rush of the general public in the direction of the window. Cheers were raised, handkerchiefs were waved, and it was the evident desire of the vast majority of the audience to hear what Miss Gawthorpe had to say. As the police after semi-recovery of their lines began to charge the crowds, Miss Gawthorpe was only able to say that after all the precautions which had been taken—barricades, police, detectives, and all—three women had been in the Empire all night, and had made their protest in the meeting from their position in the roof. This, she said, was symbolical of the way in which the women's fight was going to be won; that in spite of all obstacles, they would overcome them, and that in spite of all repressions they would make their voices heard. At this point it was seen from the street that a large number of police officers had entered the room in which Miss Gawthorpe and Mrs. Duncan were speaking, and that they were pulling down the blinds and attempting to close the windows. As the shop-keeper pointed out that he had had to close his shop below for the time being, Miss Gawthorpe decided to leave the premises, the police giving no reason for their entrance except that "in the interests of the safety of the property, it was necessary to do so." Nobody seemed to have asked for a warrant of any kind, and it would seem that on the occasion of a visit of a Cabinet Minister these ordinary legal obligations are unnecessary!

Miss Gawthorpe and two companions were taken to the police station by a dozen constables, who feared a rescue, as the crowd, according to the *Manchester Courier*, was "decidedly friendly" to the women. It was reported that they had almost caused a riot in the street by their protest from the window. The Chief Constable, however, did not prefer any charge against them, and the cases did not proceed.

### Inside the Hall.

Miss Dora Marsden, after describing the tremendous and expensive precautions taken at Southport, adds one little sentence which expresses the Suffragette attitude in every case where a Minister speaks, "Still we were there." One can well imagine the scene. The huge audience, listening to Mr. Churchill, who had just begun a fighting speech on the constitutional crisis, were perhaps secure in the knowledge of all the precautions taken, which the local Press describe as "unprecedented in the history of the town," but Mr. Churchill from long experience knew better than they did.

The *Manchester Courier* gives the following account of what followed:—"Mr. Churchill alone looked ill at ease. Once he turned his head sharply round, and several times his gaze nervously sought the wings. He had been speaking for ten minutes or so, and was just getting into his stride, when in a most dramatic manner the complacency of the stewards was turned to dismay and the confidence of the audience was shattered."

"Flooding down into the hall in a slight pause in the speech came a faint feminine voice. The words were but partially distinguished, but the effect was electrical. Like one man the audience rose to its feet. For a few seconds the position of the intruder could not be determined. There was a momentary stillness, and then a roar proclaimed that the quarry had been sighted. Round the hall close to the ceiling are a number of ventilators. In one of these apertures, as in a frame, a slight girlish figure could be seen leaning into the hall and evidently addressing some remarks to the platform. At the table on the platform stood Mr. Churchill with his hand raised, vainly endeavouring to make himself heard. By his side stood his chairman in a similar attitude. A couple of minutes thus passed by, and then Mr. Churchill, with a despairing gesture, resumed his seat. For five minutes the situation remained unchanged, the woman, who was standing on the roof outside, calmly leaning through the skylight; the audience, wildly excited, on its feet; Mr. Churchill resignedly waiting for the disturbance to end."

### Miss Marsden's Account.

Miss Marsden, hearing Mr. Churchill explain that the House of Commons was elected by the people, called out, "But it does not represent the women, Mr. Churchill." The audience immediately burst into a shout. Men stood in their seats and waved their hats and programmes and looked delighted, except some old gentlemen on the platform, who rushed backwards and forwards, saying, "What shall we do? What shall we do?"

Miss Marsden writes:—"It was quite evident they did not know how to reach us, and pandemonium reigned. Mr. Churchill sat down, frowned, looked up, smiled, got up again, then sat down and folded his arms. Mrs. Churchill looked delighted and waved her hand. When this had been going on about ten minutes, during which I had been trying to make my voice heard, Mr. Churchill got up again, and by means of gesticulations got something like an appearance of calm. We looked down and nodded our thanks to him, and began again. When we stretched farther through the window so that the audience could see us, they broke into applause with clapping and cheering."

It was fully fifteen minutes, one of the reporters told me, before we reached us. They evidently did not know the way by which we had arrived the night before, and they had climbed up the roof, broken a window, and clambered in. A dirty hand was thrust over my mouth, and a struggle began. Finally I was dropped over a ledge, pushed through the broken window, and we began to roll down the steep sloping roof-side. Two stewards, crawling up from the other side, shouted out to the two men who had hold of me, "Stop that, you fools; you will all fall over the edge." The man who was pulling my right arm screamed hysterically, "I don't care what happens; we'll manage them." They managed so well that we balanced ourselves skilfully on the water-tough. At the police station an inspector said to me, "You ought to be grateful to me. If I hadn't caught your foot you would have gone to glory." We were finally handed over to the police and driven in cabs to the police station. It was like a royal procession passing along the main streets. There was a continuous roar of cheering. Men shouted and waved their sticks and hats, and the women shouted too.

At the station, when asked what we were to be charged with, the inspector in charge said, "I don't know if there is any charge. We don't know what they have done." We were left, and the police went back. In half an hour they returned, and we were charged with "trying to create a disturbance in the Winter Gardens."

### Mr. Churchill's Overtures.

It is interesting to note that Mr. Churchill, seeing that the feeling of the audience was with the Suffragettes, made the following reference after they had been removed:—

"I do not think that was an unfair interruption (hear, hear)—and if some stewards will fetch those ladies after my speech is concluded I shall be glad to answer any question they may put to me. (Cheers.) We have no wish to exclude women from their fair share in our public life or in our great battle, but we must preserve the power of the people to hold public meetings. (Applause.) If that power be lost, much that is precious to democracy will be lost as well. I am bound to say I do not think that particular interruption was a disorderly one unless it had been persisted in, and had the ladies been content to ask their question, relevant to my remarks, I should have put in a plea, if I could have made my voice heard, for their being allowed to remain in their own right of vantage. (Laughter and cheers.) I am trying to deal quite fairly, and I hope any gentlemen present who sympathise strongly with the Women's Suffrage movement will recognise that I have tried to deal fairly, and I hope they will deal fairly with me. (Cheers.) I do not mind a shrewd comment."

but we must resist attempts at organised disorder. They must be resisted and they must be punished.

### Protests by Men.

During the rest of the speech six men interrupted with questions on behalf of the women. The first was turned out with such violence that Mr. Churchill made a special appeal for peace, and the five were allowed to remain. According to the *Sunday Chronicle*, the first man was "literally hurled from the building. No consideration was shown to him, and his strained white face exhibited much pain." Another paper says he was rushed out of the meeting, his clothes being nearly torn off his back.

Even the strongest Liberals cannot deny that the women secured a great success, and that the men were wholly responsible for the long interruption. The chief constable is naturally angry that his elaborate precautions did not succeed.

### How the Women Got There.

The one question in everyone's mind was: How did the Suffragettes manage to outwit all the forces of law? By ingenuity, of course; but more than that, by a display of heroism and endurance that few men would be willing to imitate. It seems that on the previous evening they had been present at an entertainment in the theatre, at the close of which they had hidden themselves away.

Marsden and her friends slipped behind some baskets, and after a short time were crossing the hall when they heard the tramp of feet. They lay flat on the floor, remaining motionless until the watchman's light fell right on to them. At 2 a.m. Miss Marsden climbed on her friends' shoulders, reached the roof, and pulled the other two up with a rope. Miss Etherley, when all but up, fell with a loud crash, which echoed through the empty building, and the Suffragettes thought all was over. Nothing happened, however, so they crawled on hands and knees through the double roof to a tiny trap door, got through, and found a narrow platform, from which they had a view of the meeting and an excellent vantage for the attack.

"And it was the dirtiest place I have ever been in in all my life," said Miss Marsden. "We had to squeeze our way through crevices only 18 ins. wide, and were continually in danger of falling into the auditorium and breaking our necks. The provisions we had brought hampered us, so we threw them away, although in our long vigil afterwards on the roof, with the rain and hail and gusty winds, we greatly regretted losing our victuals. After a long wait of fifteen hours our opportunity came."

These women are indeed fighting with "Deeds, not words," for the liberty about which Cabinet Ministers talk such cant.

### At the Police-court.

On Monday afternoon the three women—Miss Dora Marsden, Miss Helen Tolson, and Miss Winson Etherley—were charged with disturbance, having been liberated on bail from the previous Saturday evening. The evidence only brought out the heroism of the women, and the cases were dismissed. One of the witnesses said that he climbed on to the roof and asked the women to leave, but Miss Marsden answered: "Not before Mr. Churchill has answered my question." He did not hear Mr. Churchill's appeal that the women should not be put out, and he admitted, amid laughter, that the lady had completely outwitted the stewards. He also admitted under cross-examination that the Suffragettes said there was a safer way to go down rather than over the roof, and that they offered to go down quietly. It seems, however, that the stewards, having, as usual, lost their heads, dragged the women over the roof, so that it was by the barest chance that they were not precipitated into the street below, and afterwards pushed them unceremoniously through a tiny aperture. An inspector said that he found Miss Dora Marsden clinging to a chimney stack, "white with rage." On cross-examination by Mr. Lord, who suggested that Miss Marsden might have been white with fear, he replied it could not be so, as the women were not afraid of anything. Miss Marsden then gave evidence, and said that she was not tied to the window, and that the women only refused to move because they were to be dragged over a most dangerous sloping roof. They had been most violently pushed down a narrow opening. She and the other defendants were considerably scratched by being pushed through the broken window, but the window was not broken before the stewards came. One of the stewards doubled her over an iron bar, and pressed on her back as if to break the bar. She explained that she was white with exhaustion, because she had been so roughly handled, and she and her companions had had their ankles horribly twisted by the stewards in the endeavour to push them down a small hole in the roof.

After retiring for an hour, the magistrates dismissed the case on the ground that the offence had not been "technically proved."

### Mr. Churchill Gives Up His Lunch.

It had been arranged on the same Saturday that Mr. Churchill should have lunch at the



Queen's Hotel. Suffragettes were, of course, in readiness, and had taken rooms in the hotel. Mr. Churchill chose the better part, wisely gave up his luncheon, and went for a walk. Perhaps he had a suspicion that a Suffragette, Mrs. Duncan, of Buxton, was concealed in the luncheon room behind a curtain, but he probably did not know that she had in her possession a portable hose full of water, so that he might taste in a very slight degree what Miss Davidson experienced in Strangeways Prison. She was told to leave the premises, but having engaged a bedroom was allowed to remain, locked in her room.

### PRESS COMMENTS.

The whole hall was in an uproar, shouts, yells, and boos, mingled with clapping, applause, and laughter, and through it all a wave of kindness seemed to reach the dauntless three. . . . On one point there is universal agreement, namely, the gameness of the ladies enrolled in this cause. It is no joke in the depth of winter to climb up in the dark into a high roof, not knowing whither their steps would next land them, and when finally having achieved the ascent to spend fifteen or sixteen hours in the cold, hardly daring to move for fear of being discovered, waiting with wild heart-beatings during the Saturday morning's preliminary search by police and stewards, and keeping up their courage until the psychological moment for the deliverance of their message. In the opinion of many close observers Mr. Winston Churchill was seriously alarmed. He was clearly unnerved by the length of the interruption.

—Southport Visitor.

No militant Suffragists had been permitted to enter the building. But it is difficult to counter their ingenuity in enterprise.

—Manchester Guardian.

But even more notable than the violence of the Suffragists is the note of conciliation which has crept into Ministerial references to them. In Saturday's *Daily Sketch* was a picture of Mr. Lloyd George with a Suffragist on either hand, who had accompanied the Chancellor all the way to his meeting, Mr. Lloyd George asking the police kindly not to interfere. A crowd was kept back from the Chester station on Saturday on account of the Suffragists who had meant to intercept the Chancellor. "They don't trouble me a bit," he said. "When they come to big public meetings and interrupt the thread of your argument then they're a nuisance, but I don't mind them in the crowd a bit." Then, what has come over Mr. Churchill, who rated the women soundly a few weeks ago, but on Saturday, at Southport, protested against the treatment of the Suffragist interruptors on the roof, and said he would be glad to listen to the women.

—Daily Sketch.

The most dominant note of discord, however, was one of alarm and not of humour. It was struck by the militant Suffragettes. Mr. Churchill's description of the roof incident as being "not disorderly unless persisted in" was somewhat in the nature of a rebuke to the violence of his friends. Certainly it was an atmosphere of political hysteria which caused the audience to resent "an arbitrary assertion of aristocratic privilege" on the part of an unrepresentative chamber, and to cheer the professed Liberal battle cry that "Taxation and representation must go together," while the next moment they were ready to rend in twain the unfranchised women taxpayers who were seeking to voice their demand for representation. It was evident that the anger of a Radical audience is not amenable to the disciplinary force of logic.

—Liverpool Courier.

For fully nine minutes the meeting was at a standstill. The women railed at the crowd and at Mr. Churchill; the crowd railed back, and so not a word of what was said could be heard. The situation was certainly one which staggered the organisers—for the commanding situation which the women held was such that they could, if they had been so disposed, have fired or thrown any missile, or any liquid at Mr. Churchill or on to the crowd below. It was quite obvious that Mr. Churchill was upset; indeed, he never wholly recovered from the shock throughout the afternoon.

—Southport Visitor.

### WOMEN ARRESTED FOR HOLDING MEETINGS AT PRESTON.

Meetings were held in Preston during the week preceding Mr. Winston Churchill's visit in order to explain to the people what the Suffragettes intended to do, so that by the day preceding the meeting everyone in the town was on the "qui vive." The chief constable, determined that the Suffragists should have no possible chance of protesting, took every precaution, and issued a proclamation telling the public that on Friday, December 3, in connection with Mr. Churchill's meeting certain streets in the vicinity of the hall would be barricaded, and that after four o'clock no traffic, either vehicular or pedestrian, would be permitted except with the sanction of the police, and that the police must be obeyed. Special police were sworn in for the occasion and brought in from outside places; in fact the ratepayers of Preston will have a large bill to pay for police protection for Mr. Churchill. On the day of the meeting the authorities boarded up every window in the hall on the outside, and spread a tarpaulin over the roof. The hosepipe was kept in readiness, and in addition a prison van was kept near the hall. The day before the meeting itself the inhabitants of the property round the hall were summoned to the chief constable, and solemnly warned of the awful consequences that would overtake them if they harboured a Suffragette.

Of course, as a result of all these precautions the people of Preston were roused to a high pitch of excitement, and the wildest rumours went round as to what we were going to do, so it needed little on the women's part to give the final touch. At about 11.30 on Thursday night four women, attired in cloaks and shawls (the regulation Lancashire mill-girl's costume) sallied forth with forcible feeding posters and the Right Dishon. Double-face Asquith leaflets and varnish bottles, and on the following morning notices were found pasted on Preston Prison, on the Liberal Club, on the pillar-boxes, on the post office, and on the public hall, and so good had been the device of varnishing that in order to remove the forcible feeding poster from the post office men had to scrape off the paint, and on the other door the Right Dishon. Double-face Asquith still remains.

Mrs. Massey was arrested at the Public Hall in the early hours of the morning, but was discharged again. The following afternoon, however, she determined to protest still further, and threw a stone through the post office window bearing the words, "Message to Mr. Winston Churchill: This stone through the post office window is to remind you of your broken promises to the Suffragists of Manchester and Dundee." By seven o'clock on the Friday night large crowds had assembled in the vicinity of the hall in expectation of the protest meeting of the Suffragists. At eight, when the women arrived, they were greeted enthusiastically by a large part of the crowd. Miss Hesmondhalgh was ordered away, refused to go, and was arrested. Mrs. Worthington and Mrs. Rigby were also arrested for refusing to go. The largest part of the crowd cheered them as they were driven away in the "Black Maria" to the police station.

On his way to the meeting Mr. Churchill left the train at Farington and finished the journey by motor-car, so as to avoid any meeting with Suffragettes at Preston Station.

### Four Women Sentenced.

In the court the next day Mrs. Massey, charged with doing £2 damage to the post office window, pleaded guilty, and said that she did it as a protest against the Government's dishonesty in refusing to deal with the women's question. She also wished to say she had done it deliberately and after much thought. The bench of magistrates could not come to a decision at first, and had to retire. She was given 20s. fine and £2 for damage, with the alternative one month, and elected to go to prison.

Miss Hesmondhalgh said she, as a working woman, realised the importance of the vote. She elected to go to prison for seven days in lieu of a fine of 5s. Mrs. Worthington and Mrs. Rigby both received the same sentence—5s. or seven days.

Mrs. Rigby's father paid her fine in the court after creating a most regrettable scene. Evidently labouring under great excitement, Dr. Reynr said: "The lady is my daughter, and this is the third time she has been placed in this position by hired women, who are making profit and advertisement."

Dr. Reynr, junr., pointing to a leading London woman Suffragist, exclaimed, "Yes, that's her. You Jacobite!"

Dr. and Mrs. Rigby objected most strongly to this uncalculated action, and in order to show her disapproval, Mrs. Rigby proceeded to Waterloo to take part in the protest there.

The prisoners are said to be in the third division, and when Mrs. Alderman protested against this on Monday, pointing out that offenders who had the option of paying fines were usually placed in the second division, the magistrates refused to make a change.

On Tuesday, December 7, Mrs. Massey was released, her husband having paid her fine. She had been forcibly fed.

M. J. H.

### PRESS COMMENTS.

A considerable number of people this afternoon watched the operation of rendering the

Preston Public Hall proof against the attacks of Suffragists and the male supporters, whom they have during the past two or three days been trying to induce to rally to their support. A small body of joiners spent some hours in boarding up the windows all round the hall, while other workmen spread tarpaulins over the glazed portion of the roof. The whole proceedings were viewed with considerable amusement.—*Lancashire Daily Post*.

As an instance of the excessive caution of the police, it may be mentioned that about an hour before the meeting commenced a faint light was seen in a window near the top of a building within the barrier in Wharf Street. Two or three officers at once entered the building, and satisfied themselves that no Suffragist was concealed in the place, secretly maturing her plans for springing a surprise.—*Preston Guardian*.

### HUNDREDS OF POLICE IN WATERLOO.

On Saturday, December 4, Mr. Churchill spoke at Waterloo. The place was in a state of great excitement, every one asking what the Suffragettes were going to do. The police force was strengthened by hundreds, mounted and foot. Streets were barricaded, and the Town Hall windows were boarded up. The railway station swarmed with detectives, and a packed body of one hundred police was on the platform. In order to prevent Mr. Churchill being approached by Miss Flatman, the Liverpool organiser, the station benches were drawn up in a line, and police were placed on the other side. There was, however, one weak point in the barricade, and over this Miss Flatman sprang to a seat, shouting: "Coward Churchill! Traitor to all Liberal principles! Supporter of a Government which tortures women who are asking for a Liberal measure!" Having said this, she leapt from the seat, darted through the police and on to the platform to within a few yards of Mr. Churchill, where she again brought, before him the women's demand. He took refuge among police, who conducted him to the Hall. At the meeting a notice was displayed asking all gentlemen to remove their hats while entering, to facilitate the detection of Suffragettes.

Meanwhile an enormous crowd was being addressed by Miss Fraser Smith outside the Town Hall. The two women held the attention of the crowd until Mr. Churchill's meeting was over, when cheers for the Suffragettes and boos for the Minister were given. As Mr. Churchill left the hall, Mr. Little, of the Men's League, took him by the arm and asked when this terrible injustice to women was to be brought to an end. Mr. Churchill refused to discuss the subject, only remarking that although he was sorry for "these unfortunate people," they brought it on themselves. A parting shot was fired as Mr. Churchill entered his train by Mrs. Hall, fresh from South Africa, who made her first militant protest by shouting "Votes for Women" several times in succession. About nine o'clock in the evening Mrs. Rigby, who had been arrested on Friday evening at Preston, and whose fine, much against her will, had been paid on Saturday, was arrested for breaking a window of the Waterloo Police Station. She refused bail, and remained in the station until Tuesday morning, when she was brought before the Liverpool magistrate and fined 20s. and costs, or in default fourteen days' imprisonment. Mrs. Rigby went to prison, determined to carry out the hunger strike. This is her third imprisonment.

### MR. CHURCHILL'S TRUCE AT MANCHESTER.

The Manchester protest of Monday, December 6, was preceded by a great demonstration held in Stevenson Square on Sunday afternoon, when Miss Mary Gawthorpe and Mrs. Baines were the principal speakers. Although it was evident that from the commencement of the meeting an organised group of "Churchill youths" was present, the vast majority of the meeting was in sympathy with the women's protest against the visit of the Cabinet Minister, who while standing for taxation of women under the Budget scheme did not propose to give them votes in return. Miss Gawthorpe reminded the audience of the fight which Manchester had waged in the past for franchise reforms, and asked them to come along in their thousands the following day and gather on the nearest site to the actual Peterloo (upon which the Free Trade Hall now stands), and there demonstrate their sympathy with the women's cause.

On Monday it was evident from the remarkable number of police to be seen in the neighbourhood of the Free Trade Hall, and of the adjoining Midland Hotel, that the arrival of a Cabinet Minister was expected. At the Victoria Station, too, the same spectacle met the eye, and by a clever move on the part of the suffragists an interview with Mr. Churchill took place at the "ticket station" of Salford before the actual arrival of Mr. Churchill's train in Manchester. The *Daily Mail* says:—"When Mr. Churchill left Southport for Manchester yesterday afternoon he was probably unaware that Miss Gawthorpe timed her departure exactly at the same time, and travelled in the same train." At Salford Miss Mary Gawthorpe and Miss Hildesley engaged Mr. Churchill in conversation through his carriage window, and he was asked if he was prepared to renew his offer made at Southport that he would answer questions on Women's Suffrage at the end of his

speech. After some hesitation he said he would, but as the train was moving out of the station by this time, a further settlement was not arrived at. Miss Gawthorpe thereupon wired Mr. Churchill at the Midland Hotel, asking for confirmed permission to put three questions at the end of his speech. Mr. Churchill's reply was that if the proceedings were not otherwise interrupted Miss Gawthorpe should come to the platform entrance at 8.30, showing the telegram.

The story of what followed is interesting as showing the state of panic at which the forces of law and order have arrived through so many recent instances of repression and coercion on the part of the authorities to the women who are fighting for their rightful measure of justice. Members of the Women's Social and Political Union, headed by Miss Gawthorpe, marched to their rallying centre in St. Peter's Square, and as so many thousands were present, Miss Gawthorpe thought it would be wiser to let the police know of the wire from Mr. Churchill, so that at the proper time a passage might more easily be obtained to the Free Trade Hall close by. On her attempting to explain to the first constable the nature of the wired message, a great crowd of the public and of the police immediately gathered round, and before anything else could happen, and without any kind of warning, the police began to charge the crowd right and left, particularly concentrating on any women who might be taken for Suffragists. The women were driven quite three-quarters of a mile in the direction of the London Road Station, from which point many of them returned again to St. Peter's Square for another rally. Later, Miss Gawthorpe had further difficulty in getting through the police lines to the Free Trade Hall, the police being unable to believe that for once a Cabinet Minister had promised to answer questions when for so long the distinguishing feature of a Cabinet Minister's visit had been that he would not answer any questions of women.

### Miss Gawthorpe's Questions.

Entrance was eventually obtained, and the following questions were put to Mr. Churchill by Miss Gawthorpe, who was accompanied by the Chief Constable of Manchester.

"Seeing that Mr. Churchill wishes this audience to judge the Lords on their treatment of the Budget, would it not have been fairer to allow the women also an opportunity to judge the Lords on their treatment of a Women's Suffrage Bill?"

To this Mr. Churchill replied by a fairly long statement of his position as affected by the militant methods of the women, and on the lines of his Dundee reply to members of the Women's Freedom League; and on the point of a comparison of the women's present position with the voters who are asked to "judge the lords" at the General Election, no real answer was given. Mr. Churchill said, however, that he had always been in favour of giving women votes and was so still.

The second question put by Miss Gawthorpe arose out of Mr. Churchill's answer. "Seeing that Mr. Churchill said in one of his speeches on the South African Constitution that 'we intend to make no discrimination in the grant of that great boon (the vote) between the men who have fought most loyally and those who have resisted the British arms with the most desperate courage,' will he not be prepared in the case of Votes for Women to forgive similarly, just as we are prepared to forgive the Government which has offended against us?"

Mr. Churchill: "Yes, I am always prepared to forgive and forget."

Miss Gawthorpe: "Seeing that Mr. Lloyd George has said that he will not serve under a new Government unless it has full control through the Commons, why should not Mr. Churchill redeem his promises by doing the same thing for Votes for Women? Why should not Mr. Churchill emulate his late father, Lord Randolph Churchill, who, as he said at Preston, resigned on one question rather than play false to those to whom he had made pledges?"

Mr. Churchill said: "I am not prepared to say that I shall resign from the Government unless the women are immediately given the vote."

These replies were afterwards taken by Miss Gawthorpe to the waiting crowd in the Albert Square, where by special permission from the Chief Constable a short meeting was held, the crowd being highly appreciative of the fact that three straight questions had actually been put in a public meeting, though as they knew from the past history of the Suffragists many women had been wrongfully turned out of meetings for wanting to do exactly the same thing.

### BARRICADES AT BOLTON.

On Tuesday, December 7, Mr. Churchill addressed two meetings at Bolton. For several days previously everyone in the town was wondering what was going to happen. The W.S.P.U. forcible feeding posters have been lavishly pasted over the bills announcing Mr. Churchill. To ensure his safety during his speeches all the daily papers note that paving stones have been pulled up on both sides of the street for the erection of strong barricades, consisting of huge baulks of timber, and that similar precautions were taken at all passages and streets in the immediate neighbourhood of both theatres. On Tuesday Miss Nellie Godfrey struck Mr. Churchill's motor-car with a stone and was arrested, being subsequently sent to prison for seven days.



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## BOOK OF THE WEEK.

### The Eternal Masculine.

As I lay aside Walter Gallichan's amusing book, "Modern Woman and How to Manage Her," I feel distinctly thankful that a saving sense of humour restrains women from publishing a series of lectures on "Man and What We Make of Him." No doubt such a book would be of vast interest to men, less as an authoritative handbook of scientific fact than as a revelation of the mysterious creature Woman who perennially baffles their understanding. We prefer not to give ourselves away. But, then, no doubt, it is just this reserve that gives us the advantage in the unequal game, in which we are so heavily handicapped by law and usage. Long may it be given to women to keep the woman's secret!

The "Modern Woman" of Mr. Gallichan is like no woman that woman has ever met, but it is a sheer fantasy and figment of the masculine mind. As for the philosophy it is sheer stuff and nonsense. Readable stuff withal and very entertaining nonsense! One is vastly tickled at the amazing egoism of the male person, and not one whit displeased. It is the innocent and charming vanity of men that endears them to us. We would not have them different.

And male vanity takes a novel form of expression in this naive "confession." It solaces itself in a theory of sex antagonism. The woman who does not hanker after a man hates him. That is the theory. As a matter of fact, the modern, educated young woman, with her life crowded with interests, neither hankers after, nor hates. Miss Hepworth Dixon, in an interesting article on "The New Girl" which the *Daily Mail* published last Monday, correctly describes the position:—

The modern girl, though extraordinarily muscular and vigorous, shows no hostility towards her boy friends. Indeed, she generally adopts a genial and tolerant attitude towards them until her maiden affections are definitely engaged, when she has a short fit of hero-worship, which is finally extinguished by marriage.

There may be a sense of sex antagonism in men. I suppose there must be, since they are for ever talking so much about it. There is none in women. At least, if there is I have never discovered it; and it is supposed to be rampant in Suffragettes. Self-importance begets fancies of this kind. We must view them with indulgence.

The male habit of jumping to conclusions is exhibited in rather startling fashion. A man cannot connect a woman with a vote in his thought without the instant vision of the coming Matriarch looming large on the horizon! And since our exponent is enlightened enough to believe in Votes for Women, he is at pains to explain to his readers that the Matriarch is not an unmitigated evil.

The fact that throughout the Continent of Australia women have votes and men show no signs of becoming a subject race is apparently of no significance.

It is only just to say that our critic comes out straight on the main issue. He demands no "protection" for his own sex, but is for political and legal equality.

E. P. L.

### WOMEN AND SPAIN.

"The Spirit of Spain," we are told by Don Miguel de Unamuno in the current number of *The Englishwoman*, is intense love of life and recoil from the idea of death that is annihilation; "and a belief in immortality, which sometimes shows itself as a tragic desperate faith at war with all scientific evidence." The article is full of human sympathy, and will be of special interest to those who have followed the recent political upheaval in Spain, in which women have borne so leading a part.

### FINLAND UP TO DATE.

The present position of Finland is dealt with in two articles in the current *English Review*; one written in French by Leo Mechelin, and the other in English by Professor J. N. Reuter. A very serious curtailment of the constitutional right of the Finnish Legislature is imminent. The Finlanders have practically no other help than that given by a consciousness of the justice of their cause. The Tsar disregards the petitions and protests of the Finnish Senate and the Finnish Diet, and has refused to grant a hearing to the Finnish Secretary of State.

Mr. H. N. Brailsford contributes a very interesting and thoughtful Paper on "The Control of Foreign Affairs."

\* "Modern Woman and How to Manage Her." By Walter M. Gallichan. (T. Werner Laurie. 2s. net.)

† "The Englishwoman" December. (Grant Richards. 1s. net.)

‡ "The English Review." December. (Chapman and Hall. 2s. 6d. net.)

The Women's Social and Political Union are NOT asking for a vote for every woman, but simply that sex shall cease to be a disqualification for the franchise.

At present men who pay rates and taxes, who are owners, occupiers, lodgers, or have the service or university franchise, possess the Parliamentary vote. The Women's Social and Political Union claim that women who fulfil the same conditions shall also enjoy the franchise.

It is estimated that when this claim has been conceded, about a million and a quarter women will possess the vote in addition to the seven and a half million men who are at present enfranchised.

The Women's Social and Political Union claim that a simple measure, giving the vote to women on these terms, shall be passed immediately.

### THE WOMAN'S PRESS.

Our readers who enjoyed the excellent article by the Rev. J. M. Lloyd Thomas in our issue of November 26 will be delighted to hear that a pamphlet is being published by the Woman's Press containing the complete address (as delivered by Mr. Thomas to his Nottingham congregation), extracts from which formed the basis of the article. The pamphlet is entitled "The Emancipation of Womanhood," and is published at 1d. For the General Election a number of special leaflets are being prepared, price 9d. per 100, 6s. per 1,000. Special election posters, 60 ins. by 40 ins., suitable for palings, price 3d. each (by post 4d.), and 80 ins. by 60 ins., suitable for hoardings, price 6d. each (by post 7d.) can also be obtained from the Woman's Press. Orders should be given during the course of the week in order that the numbers to be printed may be estimated. These posters are printed in the colours of the Union, and a reproduction in black is shown on p. 169.

### THE CHRISTMAS STALL.

The Christmas presents stall at the head office of the W.S.P.U., 4, Clements Inn, W.C., is attracting large numbers of visitors, who are delighted at the dainty and varied display of articles on sale by the Woman's Press. All members and their friends should visit the stall before choosing their Christmas presents. It is in the general offices on the first floor at 4, Clements Inn, and is open from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. every day, including to-morrow (Saturday). Next Tuesday, the 14th, the stall will be open until 9.30.

The local W.S.P.U. shops are also showing many novelties produced by the Woman's Press. Particulars will be found on page 170.

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### PRESS OPINIONS.

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"This little book may be aptly described as a *multum in parvo* of political economy."—*Croydon Guardian*.

"It is a thoughtful and well written exposition of the dangers of Socialism."—*The People*.

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## THE WORLD WE LIVE IN.

### On Frocks and Other Things.

With winter fairly upon us we are in the era of furs. The time has gone by when our fur coats remained a mere outside wrap, unchanging with the fashions of the year, and taste finds as full expression in wraps as in our other clothes. The most worn garment of the moment is the long coat, reaching almost to the feet, either in seal-skin, musquash (which is lighter, although not so durable), mink, or sable—the last-named for those fortunate few who have scarcely to consider the matter of their balance at the bank. The stole is still popular, although foxskin is under a temporary cloud, and this most useful wrap, with its adaptability to nearly all the purposes of town, tends to be longer and more flat in design, consorting with the large flat muffs which are so comfortable and give such a finish to the general effect. Stoles in seal-skin, in mole of the darker shades, in squirrel, and in fact in all the shorter-haired furs, are to be seen everywhere, and although the vogue of these varieties promises to be short, for the time being they hold the field.

Fur, moreover, is being much used as trimming, edging the outdoor garments, and making very effective combinations with velvet. Even the popularity of fur in this form, however, is seriously threatened by the neater cloth trimmings which have been adopted in the Russian blouse suits that are enjoying so marked a popularity for outdoor wear. A most elegant costume of this kind which I saw the other day had the clinging skirt in Wedgwood blue cloth, the blouse in black and blue shot velvet, with cuffs, collar, and facings of the blue cloth. The blouse reached to about the knees, and was confined at the waist by a band of the velvet. The whole effect was exceedingly pretty and becoming, and, worn with a large velvet toque, matching the costume in colour, struck a note of elegance and simplicity.

Dress for the evening is always the more important consideration at this season, when we go out more at night, and when a certain dowdiness in the day costume is almost inevitable. Evening cloaks are being made as loose, light wraps, mostly in shot moiré velvet. The renewed popularity of this material is due to the striking enterprise of the manufacturers, who are giving the world new shades of rare beauty, and are splendidly seconding that movement from the extravagance of a year ago which is being fostered by all the best costumiers. In evening dress the novelties of this season are in the more clearly defined waist, which is giving a fresh importance to the corset, and the square, long train.

A dress which illustrated these developments in striking and beautiful fashion was encountered the other day in the rooms of one of the more famous of London dress-makers. The entire costume was in a soft black satin. The overskirt fell to within a foot of the ground, and was then caught up in the centre of the front by an ornament of jet and crystal, whose contrasting shades gave a subdued effect. From this ornament the skirt fell in a broad fold to either side, passed to the back, and, tapering gradually to a point, crossed over and was caught just below the armpits. From beneath the crossed material the train flowed out with a broad sweep behind and was cut very square. The dress was slightly gathered about the waist. The sleeves were of silk net, falling from the shoulder and tapering almost to a point, with a tassel of the jet and crystal ornamentation, which decorated the corsage both back and front. The whole costume, in its quiet colouring, its free, flowing lines, and its distinctive note, was a triumph for the designers.

The colours of the Women's Social and Political Union, whether of intention or not I cannot say, are finding a really conspicuous place in some of the dresses this season. An evening gown of uncommon beauty which I saw the other evening at a reception had the overskirt of heliotrope chiffon—it might equally well have been of ninon—while the underskirt, with train, was of a green soft satin. The sleeves were of silk net, folded in small tucks and edged with the passementerie which in a broad strip, curving elegantly, formed the main decoration of the bodice. The novelty was in the confining band, running straight round the overskirt just below the knees, and giving that elegance and thinness of outline which is the mark of distinction of the moment, the close fitting being thrown into stronger contrast by the bold expansion of the train as it emerged a little below this passementerie belt.

For indoor wear on informal occasions there is nothing more deservedly popular than the djibbah, a garment which, with our usual catholicity of taste, we have adopted from Egypt, but which, in seizing, we have transformed into something wholly pretty and tasteful. A friend of mine has just purchased one of these most comfortable overalls. It is of a darkish green shade, with a yoke of tussore silk of a somewhat brighter green, this being embroidered with a certain barbaric splendour with flowers having gold centres and a gold edging about differing shades of heliotrope. The sleeves come to a sharp point on the outside of the elbow, and have no decoration beyond the coarse art-stitching in a lighter shade of heliotrope. The effect is restful in the extreme, and suggests perfect ease. It seems safe to predict a growing demand for the djibbah, with its adaptability to all home occasions, especially as it has the merit that it can be slipped on or off at a moment's notice, and yet never hints that the wearer has been caught unprepared to receive. It possesses, in short, exactly the qualities that are required in a home garment.

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# VOTES FOR WOMEN

4, CLEMENTS INN, STRAND.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1909.

## OUR GENERAL ELECTION POLICY.

The Government ask the electors to give them at the coming General Election a fresh vote of confidence. The Women's Social and Political Union call upon the electors to refuse that vote of confidence, and, instead, to express their censure of the Government by rejecting Liberal candidates at the poll.

During their whole term of office the Government have shown themselves to be the enemies of popular liberty. They have refused the just demand that the Parliamentary vote be extended to women fulfilling the conditions which qualify male electors and they have persisted in the unconstitutional course of taxing and legislating for women without giving them representation. The protests which women have made against this injustice the Government have attempted to repress by methods of violence. Thus, during the past four years, 484 women suffragists have suffered imprisonment, and upon these prisoners of war have been heaped the indignities and humiliations designed for common criminals. The sternest measures of prison discipline have been imposed upon them, and the Government have met by forcible feeding the heroism of those women who have adopted the hunger-strike in prison as a protest against disfranchisement. In short, where the question of Votes for Women is concerned, the Government have defied the Constitution, have betrayed the principles of Liberalism, and have been guilty of reckless and ruthless coercion.

Worst of all, they show no sign of reversing this policy of injustice and forcible repression, if given a further lease of power. Therefore, the Women's Social and Political Union have decided to throw the whole weight of their influence against the Government at the coming General Election.

The Government pose as the champions of popular liberty in their quarrel with the House of Lords. The hollowness of this profession can be detected at once by comparing their denunciations of the House of Lords with their method of treating the demand of women for Constitutional rights. Such double dealing is revolting to all right-minded men and women, and is a proof that their actions are prompted by party motives for the purpose of catching votes, and not by love of liberty. Politicians who are capable of trying to crush by brute force the political aspirations of women, cannot be trusted to remain true to the liberties of men.

We urge every Liberal, whether man or woman, to help us in stamping out the false and spurious Liberalism affected by Mr. Asquith and the Government. We call upon all men and women, of whatever party, to defend the Constitution by fighting against the Government. We ask them to declare, by their opposition to Government nominees at the General Election, that the greatest Constitutional issue is that of making the House of Commons itself truly representative by giving women taxpayers a share in the election of members of Parliament.

On behalf of the  
Women's Social  
and Political  
Union.  
**Emmeline Pankhurst.  
Emmeline Pethick Lawrence.  
Christabel Pankhurst.  
Mabel Tuke.**

## THE RIGHT OF PETITION.

By the decision in *Pankhurst and Haverfield v. Jarvis* a constitutional right, precious both to men and to women, has been for all practical purposes swept away. The right of petitioning, which is second in importance only to the right of voting and is the only constitutional weapon available to the voteless citizen, has been rendered null and void.

On June 29 last Mrs. Pankhurst and eight others went to Westminster for the purpose of petitioning the Prime Minister to remove the political disabilities of women. On arriving at the door of Parliament they were ordered by the police to go away, and because they refused to do so they were arrested and put upon their trial on the charge of obstructing the police in the execution of their duty. Other women, to the number of ninety, who, on the same errand, went in groups of five or six to the House of Commons, met the same fate. The legality of these arrests was challenged, and in order to decide the matter the case of *Pankhurst and Haverfield v. Jarvis* came before the Divisional Court. On behalf of the arrested women it was argued that the charge of obstruction brought against them could not be sustained

because the police were not executing a duty, but were, in fact, breaking the law when they sought to prevent the Suffragist petitioners from exercising their right to petition the Prime Minister. For no officer of State, whether great or small, policeman or Prime Minister, is permitted, in his dealings with the subject, to defy and over-ride the law.

It being the contention of the appellants, Mrs. Pankhurst and Mrs. Haverfield, that they had acted in accordance with their legal right to petition, the nature of that right was very fully discussed by Counsel. Lord Robert Cecil showed that the right of the subject to petition the ruling authority for the redress of grievances is a necessary condition of all free and civilised government. It is, moreover, a part of the common law of this country, and it forms the subject of two Acts of Parliament.

The right to petition has, as Lord Robert Cecil pointed out, three important characteristics. In the first place, it is the right to petition the actual repository of power. The Suffragists were therefore right in attempting to make Mr. Asquith the recipient of their petition. They were entitled to petition him as being a member of Parliament, as being the King's chief Minister, and as being the person in whom at the present day resides the chief power in the State. In the second place, the right to petition involves personal presentation. Every bit of available evidence points to this conclusion. To begin with, there is nothing to show that a written document is necessary, and that the plea may not be made by word of mouth. In all recorded cases of petitioning by means of a written instrument, the petition was given by the petitioners to the person to whom it was addressed, and this would be the correct manner of petitioning even the House of Commons but for the existence of a special rule providing that a member of the House shall perform this office on behalf of petitioners. In the case of the Seven Bishops, Mr. Justice Holloway said, "To deliver a petition cannot be a fault, it being the right of every subject to petition." The use of the word "deliver" confirms the view that the presentation of a petition means personal presentation, and that the act of petitioning is not complete until such personal presentation has been made.

The third characteristic of this right is that it shall be exercised reasonably. With this condition members of our Union have been careful to comply. The Prime Minister it is who has acted unreasonably, for since assuming his office he has refused to hear the petitions of women, whether they be militant Suffragists, women doctors, or others. This refusal has been unqualified, for at no time or place would he consent to fulfil his duty of hearing the petitions of those who desire political freedom. Under these circumstances nothing could be more reasonable than for the petitioners to seek him at the House of Commons on a day when Parliament is in session.

The Court, by deciding against the Suffragist petitioners, has, in our opinion, torn up the Bill of Rights and rendered vain and meaningless the ancient, common law right of petitioning. How did the Court justify their momentous and deplorable judgment? They began by making verbal recognition of the existence of the right to petition. Said the Lord Chief Justice, "I agree entirely with Lord Robert Cecil that these ladies have a right to present a petition to the Prime Minister either as the Prime Minister or as a member of Parliament." But he then proceeded to forbid the effective exercise of this right by arguing that the appellants had attempted to present the petition by means of a deputation, a thing which, so he declared, they were not entitled to do.

Our answer to this is that by the Statute of Charles II. petitioners, if they are numerous, are legally compelled to depute some of their number (not exceeding ten) to deliver their petition. Thus, if the whole of the Caxton Hall meeting had, on June 29, gone in a body to the House of Commons for the purpose of presenting their petition to the Prime Minister they would have been breaking the law, but by deputing nine persons to take the petition on their behalf they were acting in accordance with the law. The decision given by the Divisional Court (and it is not the first piece of judge-made law which has curtailed the liberties of the people) means that, although the subject has a right to petition, he or she will be punished for attempting to exercise it.

But, although this is henceforward to be the law, in the sense that the courts will enforce it, it has no validity if it be tested by the spirit and custom of the Constitution. Therefore, the policy of the members of the Women's Social and Political Union will be unchanged. When the new Parliament assembles a deputation will, if the policy of the Government renders it necessary, go to Westminster to petition the Prime Minister of the day. In thus distinguishing between the strict letter of the law and the custom of the Constitution, we are but following the example of the present Government. For they admit that the Lords have a strict legal right to hang up or reject the Budget, but they deny that they have a Constitutional right to do this. The Government's critics have declared that the drawing of this distinction is the panderism of lawyers, "but," says Mr. Asquith, "it was panderism of that kind that made the liberties of this country; it was panderism like Pym, Selden, and Somers who rescued the House of Commons from the domination of the Crown." "And," say the members of the Women's Social and Political Union, "it is panderism like ourselves who will rescue the political liberties of British women from the attack of un-Constitutional and unprincipled politicians like Mr. Asquith."

**Christabel Pankhurst.**



## HOW WE SHALL FIGHT THE LIBERALS.

As announced in the manifesto on the previous page, the whole strength of the Women's Social and Political Union will be thrown against the Liberal Government at the forthcoming General Election, and the method which will be adopted will be that of fighting against Liberal candidates throughout the country. Thus in every constituency where a Liberal candidate comes forward to support the Government by prating about constitutional liberty, there women will oppose him on the ground that the Liberal Government is refusing constitutional liberty to women; and where he argues against the House of Lords on the ground that taxation and representation must go together, there he will be reminded that the Liberal Government are refusing to women any voice in saying how the taxes shall be levied or how they shall be spent.

### Will this Policy be Effective?

It is not unlikely that this policy will be criticised by those who do not understand political mathematics, on the ground that it cannot be effective. "Do you hope," it will be suggested, "that staunch Liberals who have supported the Liberal Party all their life will be diverted from their allegiance in sufficiently large numbers to affect seriously the result? Do you not see that no true Liberal could leave his party in this hour of grave crisis? By adopting a policy against a party instead of against individuals you are pitting yourself against the whole force of the Government, and you are not likely to succeed."

We have no difficulty in replying to this criticism. In the first place, we certainly do expect staunch Liberals to vote against the Government on this occasion, not in spite of their Liberalism, but on account of their Liberalism. We believe there are a great number of men up and down the country who hold their principles dearer than any party tie, and who, when they see their leaders being false to those principles, will not hesitate to vote against them. Several men have already promised to do so. But apart from these particular party men, whom our critic has in mind, there are a very large number of other men in every constituency who give their allegiance sometimes to one party and sometimes to another, according as they consider either of them worthy of support. We are confident that the Women's Social and Political Union will influence a very large number of these electors to vote against the Liberal Government, where, but for the behaviour of the Liberal Government towards women, they would have voted for them.

But, says our critic, do you seriously hope that this will happen in a sufficient number of cases to affect seriously the result?

### Political Mathematics.

The answer to this question is "Certainly. Yes!" and we would ask our critic whether he has ever investigated the Parliamentary returns and considered how small a number of votes will make a prodigious difference in the result.

In the year 1900 the Conservative Party was returned to power by a majority of 134, but in twenty-nine constituencies the Conservatives only obtained their seats by a majority of less than 200, therefore a transference of less than 100 votes from the Conservatives to the Liberals in every one of these constituencies would have meant the loss of twenty-nine seats to the Conservative Party, and would in consequence have reduced the Conservative majority in the House of Commons from 134 to 76.

But the case of the present Liberal Government is still more striking. At the General Election of 1906 no fewer than fifteen Liberal members were returned with a narrow margin of less than 100 votes. The mere transference of fifty votes from the Liberal to the Conservative candidates in each of these constituencies would have lost the Liberals these fifteen seats, and, as every change counts twice in a division, would have reduced their majority in the House of Commons by no fewer than thirty.

But let us press the thing one stage further, and suppose that 100 votes had changed sides at the General Election of 1906 in every constituency, then there would have been no fewer than thirty-one Liberal candidates replaced by Conservatives, and the Liberal majority in the House of Commons would have been reduced by no fewer than sixty-two.

This would undoubtedly have made a very serious difference to the conduct of affairs during the present House of Commons. In January, 1906, immediately after the election, the Liberals proper had a majority over all the

rest of the House of 128. If they had lost the seats referred to above their absolute majority would only have been sixty-six; but as time went on their position would have grown worse and worse.

At the present day their normal majority is exactly 100, but of this fifteen are members of the Miners' Federation, who have expressed their intention of joining the Labour Party after the next election. If, therefore, the present House of Commons were returned unaltered at the General Election of 1910 the fighting majority of the Liberals over the whole of the rest of the House would only be seventy strong. Now, suppose that the action of the W.S.P.U. results in a transference of 100 votes from the Liberal to his opponent in every constituency throughout the country, this will have the effect of reducing the Liberal majority from seventy down to something like eight—a figure which would put them at the mercy of a snap division.

Of course, it is impossible to predict the exact effect which the agitation of the W.S.P.U. will have. In some cases it may not amount to so great a transfer; in other cases it may be much greater, but enough will be gathered from these illustrations to show that the Women's Social and Political Union by throwing their whole weight against the Liberal Party at the General Election will be an exceedingly serious factor in the situation.

Already the Women's Social and Political Union has

the defection of the Liberal women. At previous elections Liberal candidates have owed very much indeed to the indefatigable support they have received from their women friends who have not hesitated to canvass and to work for their return without thought of reward or even acknowledgment. At the next General Election many of these women will refuse to lift a finger to help the Liberal candidate to climb on their shoulders back into power, and even of those who still give him their assistance many will do so but half-heartedly, knowing that in fighting for him they are fighting for a Government which is false not only to the women of the country, but also to its own principles of liberty.

Finally, there is the great army of militant women all over the country who will throw their active influence against the return of the Liberal candidate. The record of the by-elections affords indisputable proof of the power of this army to defeat Government candidates. Many women who will be speaking and agitating and working have themselves suffered at the hands of the Liberal Government the cruel and abominable treatment which it has thought fit to mete out to its political opponents.

### How Women Can Help.

At this crisis it is of the utmost importance that every member of the Women's Social and Political Union and every woman who feels strongly the urgent need of the enfranchisement of her sex should come forward and help us in this battle. They can do so in many ways, in particular in any one of the following:—

In the first place by undertaking propaganda work in the constituency in which they live, by personal canvass, by street-corner meetings, and by means of the literature of the Union. In the forefront we place the sale of this paper, *VOTES FOR WOMEN*, which alone gives our point of view. At a General Election there will be a special opportunity of introducing the paper to the notice of the electors. Then there will be special election literature issued by the Union, to be obtained from the Woman's Press, including the special election poster—a replica of which appears on this page. It can be had in two sizes—either 60 ins. by 40 ins., suitable for posting on palings; or 80 ins. by 60 ins., suitable for posting on hoardings. It is sold by the Woman's Press, 4, Clements Inn, Strand, W.C.; the former price 3d. (by post 4d.) and the latter price 6d. (by post 7d.). These posters will be ready in about a week's time, but orders should be sent in at once.

### Special Campaigns.

In addition to the general campaign, which will be conducted locally all over the country, the Women's Social and Political Union are paying special attention to those districts where they have national organisers, and where there is a reasonable prospect of bringing about the defeat of the Liberal candidate. Workers are wanted to help the organisers in these districts. Names should be sent in at once to Miss Christabel Pankhurst, 4, Clements Inn, Strand, W.C. Volunteers, who must be prepared to pay their own expenses, should state how long they are prepared to give (the most important time is from December 29 till January 25), whether they are restricted to any one place, or can be sent to any part of the country.

### Obtaining Promises from Electors.

An election is won by votes, and every promise from an elector to vote against the Government on account of their treatment of the woman question is a valuable asset in this campaign. Women can render the greatest assistance by obtaining from those relatives and friends who are electors a promise to give their vote on this occasion in support of the women and against the Government candidates.

### A General Election Fund of £5,000.

This great campaign cannot be undertaken without money, and this time it will not be a matter of a few hundred but of several thousand pounds, if the work is to be effectively done, and if a real blow is to be struck at this hypocritical Liberal Government. Five thousand pounds is the very lowest that will be required, and it is of the utmost importance that friends should come forward with promises towards this amount, so that directly Christmas is over the election campaign may begin in earnest. Particularly to those women who cannot actively work in the contest themselves an appeal is made to provide the sinews of war for those who are in the thick of the battle by sending to Mrs. Pethick Lawrence (Treasurer of the W.S.P.U.), 87, Clements Inn, Strand, W.C., a substantial contribution towards the great campaign.

### THE RIGHT DISHONOURABLE DOUBLE-FACE ASQUITH.



Citizen Asquith: "Down with privilege of birth—up with democratic rule!"

Monsieur Asquith: "The rights of Government belong to the aristocrats by birth—men. No liberty or equality for women!"

## VOTES FOR WOMEN.

**WOMEN!** The Government refuse to give you the vote. Therefore, work against the Liberal Candidate, the nominee of the Government.

**ELECTORS!** The Government pose as champions of the Constitution, but deny constitutional liberty to women. We call upon you to support the women.

Vote against the Government and keep the Liberal out.

On behalf of  
The Women's Social  
and  
Political Union.

**EMMELINE PANKHURST.**  
**EMMELINE PETHICK LAWRENCE.**

This is a facsimile of the special poster in the colours, being issued in two sizes for the General Election; to be obtained from the Woman's Press, 4, Clements Inn, W.C. Size 80-in. by 60-in., price 6d. (post free 7d.). Size 60-in. by 40-in., price 3d. (post free 4d.).

done a great deal to damage the prestige of the Liberal Government in the eyes of the electors. By their great meetings all over the country, by their bye-election campaigns, and by their acts of defiance women have shown up the hypocrisy of the Liberal Government, which, while professing to stand for constitutional liberty, has denied the very elementary rights of citizenship to women, and has refused to allow them to have any voice in deciding how the taxes which they pay shall be raised or spent. This campaign has damaged the prestige of the Liberal Government, and all up and down the country there are electors who, whatever their views upon Woman Suffrage, have lost faith in the Liberals in consequence of this exposure, and will refuse to give the Liberal candidates their support.

In the second place, there are men of real Liberal principles who know that the Government in refusing to give women the vote are being false to the best traditions of Liberalism, and who recognise therefore that the kind of way in which the Government have treated and are prepared to treat women who are agitating for their legitimate rights is a scandalous abuse of the prerogative of power, and who, in consequence, will not hesitate to vote against the Government candidate as a mark of their disapproval.

In the third place, Liberals will suffer everywhere from



## CABINET MINISTERS AND SUFFRAGETTES.

### FOIL AND COUNTERFOIL AT ROSSENDALE VALLEY.

Rawtenstall during the last week-end talked of nothing but the ingenuity of the Suffragettes. The local Press is full of accounts of how two women—Miss Godfrey and Miss Redhead—were concealed in property baskets in the Grand Theatre from Friday night until midday on Saturday. The Press gloats over the discovery of the women by the police, who were searching the theatre before Mr. Harcourt's meeting. "For once, at least," it says, "men's strategy was superior to women's wit." What would have happened if the women had not been found the papers cannot imagine. "The great mass meeting," they say, "would have received one of the greatest shocks that one or two women could possibly accomplish for the undoing of their political opponents. What would have occurred can only be conjectured."

#### Detectives Outwitted.

What did occur was that while the attention of the police was concentrated at Rawtenstall, the Suffragettes were carrying out a protest in quite another direction. Mr. Harcourt was staying with Sir Henry Tricketts. On Wednesday night nine W.S.P.U. "Forcible Feeding" bills were posted on his front door and on bedroom windows. The matter was hushed up, but next night (Thursday) three men were set to watch, with large hosepipes attached to the main, about fifty yards long. But the pipe was mysteriously cut in two, and although that night the windows of the house and a large electric globe were broken nobody knew, except the Suffragettes, how this was accomplished, although detectives were on the watch. Mr. Harcourt immediately left the house, but this fact also was hushed up. Moreover, Miss Violet Bryant, who is described as a "Suffragist Giantess" (being over six feet in height), went to Haslingden, where with stones which she had carried four miles from Waterfoot, she broke three plate-glass windows and the outside lamp at the Liberal Club as a protest against the Government. The Press seems greatly surprised at her concern for a boy who had a narrow escape from falling glass. They have not yet learnt that the Suffragists, when making these protests, take every care that there shall be no personal injury. On Monday, December 6, Miss Bryant was sent to prison for one month. Miss Ethel Annie Slade at the same time was sent to prison for fourteen days for a similar protest at the Rawtenstall Liberal Club.

While Mr. Harcourt's meeting was in progress the women addressed huge crowds outside, and the police, who made the excuse that the women were in danger, took six of them to the police station. After being detained for an hour they were secretly liberated. Their behaviour comes in for much surprised comment. "It was modelled," says one paper, "on the most laudable lines, and even the tall lady, of fine build, who took her stand at the barricade at the bottom of Cheapside, was amiability itself. The attitude she assumed was a tribute to her tact."

One of the dailies begins its report of Mr. Harcourt's speech as follows:—"Mr. Harcourt said the stability of our representative institutions was trembling in the balance."

On Saturday a detective followed Mrs. Baines about wherever she went, and when she responded to the cry of the crowd for a speech the police pulled her down from the lorry and took her to the police station. Then commenced one of the fiercest fights I ever saw," says a man who was an eye-witness. The crowd was indignant, and it made a rush at the police and detectives and fought them for fully 200 yards, and many were bespattered with blood from the broken heads. Miss Sheppard was twice arrested. Later in the afternoon the crowd went to the police station and demanded Mrs. Baines's release, which was granted.

At Farnworth, where Mr. McKenna spoke on Wednesday evening (December 8), the Suffragettes gunned on the bills announcing his visit the new W.S.P.U. leaflet, with the cartoon "The Right Dishonourable Double-Face Asquith."

### BATONS USED ON LEITH CROWD.

It is noted in the local press that the air of keen expectation about Sir Edward Grey's audience in the Leith Gaiety Theatre on Saturday, December 4, was due to the "expectancy of a disturbance by Suffragettes, who have been busy in the constituency for some weeks preparing for a strong protest." Sixty stewards were posted in the building, all entrances were watched by a large force of police, and further precautions were taken at the railway station. Sir Edward Grey had not been speaking more than a minute or two when a man unrolled the W.S.P.U. forcible feeding poster. Later another man shouted: "Our women are being tortured." These and other men protesters who interrupted throughout the speech were ejected very roughly.

Outside an enormous crowd, estimated by the Press at 7,000, gathered round the Suffragettes, and followed Miss Hudson to the theatre, where they were stopped by a cordon of police. A hand-to-hand struggle took place between the police on the one hand and the sympathisers on the other, and the police used their batons on the crowd. Miss

Hudson, followed by a large crowd, which cheered her all the way, was eventually conveyed to the police station.

Meanwhile, two "messages" were put through the Post Office windows by Miss Elsie Brown. On the second occasion Miss Brown was arrested.

The women appeared at the police court on Monday, December 6, charged with causing a disturbance. Miss Hudson was sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment (or, in default, £5) and Miss Brown to fifteen days (or £3). Both elected to go to prison. The court was filled with Leith men, who showed their sympathy with the women very emphatically.

Mr. J. Haldane Smith, of Midlothian, strongly protests, in a letter to VOTES FOR WOMEN and the general Press, against the vindictive sentences passed on Miss Hudson and Miss Brown. The magistrate, he says (a German), heard no evidence whatever. He himself was within a few yards of the police, and states that it was they who made the situation serious, their attack on a defenceless and perfectly good-natured crowd being entirely unprovoked and unjustifiable. Judging from the women's meeting after the protest, he thinks that Saturday's events, including the police court proceedings, will result in a serious defection from the Liberal vote in Leith at the General Election. "It will," he adds, "be the same all over the country, and it will serve the Liberal Party right. They ought to be ashamed of their treatment of women."

### "LEAVE ME."

When Mr. John Burns on Tuesday, December 7, addressed a meeting arranged privately and with the utmost secrecy at Battersea Town Hall, he was quite unable to escape home-thrusts from the women. By means of a megaphone they sent in messages, and after the meeting they accompanied him all the way to his house, a large crowd following, booing and shouting: "Go it, ladies! Put him in a glass case." Obviously nervous and much annoyed, Mr. Burns would say nothing but: "Take these ladies away. I don't want to speak to them." His only answer to the women was: "Leave me."

### MR. LLOYD GEORGE AND THE SUFFRAGETTES.

Hurrying furtively up Whitehall on his way to the luncheon at the National Liberal Club on Friday, December 3, Mr. Lloyd George was recognised by two members of the W.S.P.U., who kept him busily occupied engaged in conversation almost to the doors of the club. The Chancellor was very affable, but the women made it quite plain that all his friendly protestations with regard to their cause, and his professed sympathy with the women in prison, were absolutely worthless so long as he did nothing to bring about women's enfranchisement.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was announced to open a bazaar at the Poplar and Bromley Tabernacle in the East End on Saturday, December 4. Mr. Lloyd George, however, left London at very short notice, sending his schoolboy son to take his place. He arrived at Criccieth the same evening, where, says the *Daily News*, all approaches to the platform were "zealously guarded against the Suffragettes."

### MR. SAMUEL AT LEEDS.

At Leeds on Tuesday night, when Mr. Samuel spoke, protests were made in the hall by two men, who, being thrown out, re-entered, and were again ejected. A woman who attempted to enter was met by armies of police at all the doors. A protest meeting was held outside, and a copy of VOTES FOR WOMEN was thrown into Mr. Samuel's car, with shouts of "Votes for Women! Down with Liberal hypocrisy!"

### "SHIVERING AND AFRAID."

Contrary to all precedent, the name of the church at which Miss Hylda Paget, Mr. Gladstone's sister-in-law, was to be married was kept secret until the morning of the day, on which the wedding took place. None of the women journalists were allowed by the vergers, whose orders were very strict, to enter the church. Mr. Gladstone, we are informed, was inside the porch, shivering and afraid.

### MISS GARNETT IN PRISON.

Miss Garnett's solicitor, Mr. R. Tuckett, has had an interview with her. He reports that she is in hospital and looking very weak and thin, but that she is undaunted in spirit, and quite ready to take up fresh militant work upon her release.

### A MAN'S APPEAL TO MEN.

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN. DEAR SIR,—Since my letter in last week's issue of VOTES FOR WOMEN, urging men to help in bringing pressure to bear on the Government, the names of several valiant supporters have come to me. Though this in itself is most encouraging, I want to emphasise the fact that we have work to do for all those whose sense of fair play compels them to take the part of the Suffragettes, who are putting up so courageous a fight against heavy odds.—Yours, etc.,

VICTOR D. DUVAL.

37, Park Road, Wandsworth.  
December 6, 1909.

### CHRISTMAS GIFTS AT THE W.S.P.U. SHOPS.

All the W.S.P.U. shops are having very attractive exhibitions of charming goods suitable for Christmas presents, and members should see the great variety offered before they purchase the many things required at this time of the year. At the central offices, Clements Inn, a special stall has been arranged, containing an enormous variety of delightful gifts—Christmas crackers, calendars, bags, notepaper, Christmas cards, games, pretty brooches, hatpins, etc., are to be seen in great variety, and two special novelties are the soft leather muffs and stoles in the colours at 30s. and £2 2s., and the pretty delaine blouses at 5s. 11d. and 6s. 11d. The two new games, "Panko" and "Pank-a-Squith," are very popular. These articles not only form acceptable gifts, but also serve to popularise the cause and the colours. This stall at the central offices is now open, and remains so until Christmas Eve.

The Christmas card designed by Miss Dallas, and sold at 3d., is a very pretty one. There are two at 2d., one designed by Miss Whittaker, and a pretty little card at a penny. Those in charge aim at taking £100, so members are asked to rally round and purchase largely.

The shops in various parts of London and the country are also giving special shows. Every preparation is being made at the Kensington shop (143, Church Street) for a purple, white, and green Christmas. A window snow scene, representing "A Cabinet Minister's Christmas Dream," will be on view shortly; meanwhile you are invited to try a twopenny dip in our brain tub, to buy a shilling jar of our Cabinet mince meat "on your way home to cook the old man's dinner," or a ninepenny jar of our vegetarian temperance mince meat; a Christmas pudding; some "militant jam with stones," or the "stoneless variety (stones extracted for other purposes)." Food for the mind is found in Suffragette literature; the "Laurence Housman" Christmas card, 2d.; the specially designed Kensington shop card, 2d. and 3d.; 1s. boxes of "Votes for Women" greetings, with envelopes; charming booklets in green or purple of selections from Carlyle, Emerson, Napoleon, etc., 1s. Special novelties are "Votes for Women" badges, in enamel, 10s. 6d.; precious stones, 25s.; the exhibition angel, set in pendant, 2s. and 3s. 6d.; also canvas bags for paper-sellers, 1s. 9d.; original covers for the weekly VOTES FOR WOMEN, 1s.; fountain penholders, 1s. 6d.; dolls, "Mrs. Pankhurst" purses, motor scarves, belts, ties, etc.

At Chelsea (278, King's Road) a special sale is being held. The Chiswick shop (476, High Road) which has just been opened, also contains a good exhibition of articles in the colours. Putney and Fulham (9, High Street, Putney) is selling, in addition to needlework, many other articles in the colours. Models lit by electricity will be in the window. The shop will be open each day from 10 to 8, and tea is served in the afternoon to customers. Lewisham (107, High Street) is also making a splendid show, and special orders are being taken for cakes, puddings, sweets, overalls, and other useful articles. The shop in High Road, Kilburn, which has been so recently opened, is doing splendid business. The Christmas show includes a large number of beautifully dressed dolls, some as Suffragettes, and other toys, and orders are being received for plum puddings, mince pies, and other delicacies. One doll carries a poster on her shoulders, and is dressed in exact imitation of the Miss Dallas poster. It was at this shop that a little girl came the other day, and, putting down twopenny on the counter, said, "Please I want to see the Suffragettes." The ladies in the shop, however, explained to her that she could look at them without charge.

The Wimbledon shop has just opened with a good show of W.S.P.U. colours and literature, as well as embroidered frocks and djibabs. The shop is an active propaganda centre, as it is quite close to the busiest part of Wimbledon, and the window attracts much attention.

The Hammersmith shop, at No. 100, Hammersmith Road, to be opened by an "At Home" on the evening of December 7, will show, besides an assortment of the well-known ribbons, scarves, pins and brooches, and stationery, in the colours, a large number of things suitable for Christmas presents, both in and out of the colours, and at all prices, such as pin-cushions, bags, mats, handkerchief cases, and lavender water, as well as clothing for both children and grown-ups.

The Brixton shop will be opened shortly. Mrs. Tanner is ready to book orders now.

At Glasgow (502, Sauchiehall Street) the W.S.P.U. shop has now a supply of goods, calendars, crackers, notepaper, blotting-books, motor scarves, brooches, ties, etc., suitable for Christmas presents.

Miss Dorice Callendar is in charge of the Christmas decorations at the Liverpool shop (28, Berry Street), and in the window are displayed crackers, games, Christmas and New Year cards, and various tempting Christmas presents in the colours of the Union.

The shop at 8, Melville Place, Queensferry Street, Edinburgh, looks very attractive, with its colour scheme of purple, white, and green. The Christmas gift table (as well as the window) displays a large number of dainty ribbons, brooches, pocket-books, neckties, etc., and, in addition, there is to be a confectionery stand for the sale of coffee tablets, jam, cakes and other delicacies, the gifts of friends. There

is generally an interested group of spectators round the window reading the latest items of news about the movement, which are put up as soon as they are received.

Miss T. M. Wilson has most kindly undertaken the care of the Bradford (68, Mannington Lane) shop window, and has made a centrepiece of a basket of flowers for it in the colours for the special Christmas show. Boxes of crackers, cards, calendars, etc., are on view now, and everyone interested is asked to pay a visit before choosing Christmas presents. Miss Miller intends to have seasonable flowers and evergreens as part of the decorations when Christmas is nearer, her special aim being to have a succession of novel and attractive changes to catch and rivet the attention of passers-by. The new brooches, buttons, and post-cards are selling splendidly.

The Votes for Women shop in Bristol is now tastefully decorated with Christmas presents in the colours, such as crackers, games, calendars, Christmas cards, blouses, bags, note-books, beads, fancy boxes of notepaper, and various other charming and useful articles which make suitable gifts for the festive season. The groundwork is of white sparkling frost with green leaves and purple flowers. Inside the shop is charmingly decorated with festoons, and there is an attractive stall. Members and friends, before they purchase Christmas presents, are asked to pay a visit to 37, Queen's Road, the Bristol Votes for Women shop.

At the two Birmingham At Homes on Tuesday and Tuesday week there is a special stall at which the few remaining goods from the Exhibition, some very dainty silver articles, and the Christmas presents of the Women's Press will be on sale. At the Town Hall meeting on December 14 there will also be a stall entirely devoted to presents. It is hoped to arrange a set of carol singers for several nights before Christmas.

The Nottingham shop (6, Carlton Street) is already bright and gay with a full stock of colours, crackers, Christmas cards, calendars, games, etc. On December 16 members and friends will be invited to a special display and sale of goods remaining from the Nottingham stall at Prince's Skating Rink Exhibition at the shop, where tea will be served from 3 to 5, and coffee from 7 to 9. This opportunity of securing Christmas gifts at a reduction should be seized by all.

At 46, Clarence Place, Newport, there is also a large assortment of pretty and dainty presents.

A member of the W.S.P.U. wishes to sell a picture by W. Walker (lately exhibited in Bond Street) for the benefit of the cause. This picture is on view at the Christmas Stall, 4, Clements Inn, W.C. Reserve price, ten guineas.

### Christmas Crackers.

No Christmas is complete without the fun of pulling crackers, and Suffragettes should all buy the special W.S.P.U. crackers brought out by Messrs. Brock, and on sale at the central offices. They are beautiful in design, and contain articles of prison dress, miniature handcuffs, etc. The prices range from 1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. a box.

### MRS. PANKHURST IN CANADA.

If Mrs. Pankhurst had an enthusiastic reception and tremendous influence during her tour of the United States, the effect of her campaign has been even more profound in Canada. At Toronto she has addressed huge meetings, and resolutions in favour of woman suffrage were carried unanimously. She was entertained to dinner by the Men's Canadian Club, an honour never before conferred upon a woman. The Mayor of the city declared himself entirely converted. In that city, also, Mrs. Pankhurst had an interview with the veteran Professor Goldwin Smith, who is now eighty-seven years old. Many political clubs and labour organisations invited her to speak, but time has permitted her to accede only to a few of these invitations. She has been enlisting great support in America for the appeal to President Taft on behalf of Miss Alice Paul, who is now in Holloway Gaol, and who is an American subject. The *Toronto Mail and Empire* describes Mrs. Pankhurst as the "Suffragettes' Joan of Arc," and speaks of 5,000 converts being made after her meeting among prominent citizens. "Seldom has a man made such a profound impression on his hearers as did Mrs. Pankhurst," says the same paper; while the *Sunday World* attributes her tremendous spirit to her absolute consecration to the women's cause. At the Princess Theatre meeting every seat was filled, and it is estimated that 5,000 people were turned away. The *Toronto Globe* says:—"She has few equals and still fewer superiors in any country on the lecture platform. Her discussion of her theme was characterised by perfect self-possession, unflinching command of material, a ready sense of humour, white-hot enthusiasm, and surprising self-control."

Mrs. Pankhurst—that wonderful, gentle, gracious, refined woman—is with us. How indebted we are to her for telling us the exact truth about the English movement of votes for women. No longer will we think of the Suffragette as a screeching, disorderly, unwomanly woman, but a woman grand and noble and great enough to make the entire world hear her appeal for justice and honour for her courage, self-sacrifice, and perseverance. Every Suffragette worker will take up his or her task with fresh vigour.—*Toronto World*.



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*N.B.—The Christmas Present Stall in the General Offices, 4, Clements Inn, W.C., is open from 10—5 daily.*



## THE CAMPAIGN THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY

**General Organiser.**—Miss Christabel Pankhurst, L.L.B., 4, Clements Inn, London, W.C.

**London.**—Miss Jessie Kenney, Speakers' Department; Miss Irene Dallas, Votes for Women Department; Miss Barbara Ayrton, By-Elections; Miss Cameron, W.S.P.U., 4, Clements Inn, W.C.

**Brighton.**—Mrs. Clarke, 8, North Street, Quadrant.

**West of England & South Wales.**—Miss Annie Kenney, 37, Queen's Road (opposite Art Gallery), Clifton, Bristol. Exeter:—Miss Dugdale, 3, Richmond Road, Torquay. Miss Elsie Howey, 32, Victoria Parade, Monmouthshire. Miss Elsie MacKenzie and Miss Gabrielle Jeffrey, "Votes for Women" Shop, 48, Clarence Place, Newport, Monmouthshire. Miss G. Lewis, Westfield, Surrey Road, Southampton. Miss K. S. Birnstingl, 38, Denzil Avenue, Cornwall. Miss Edith Williams, Glaston, Devon, R.S.O.

**Lancashire & North Wales.**—Miss Mary Gawthorpe, 164, Oxford Road, Manchester. Liverpool and Cheshire:—Miss S. Ada Flatman, 28, Berry Street, Liverpool. Southport:—Miss Dora Marsden, Mens House, Sandringham Road, Birkdale. Burnley:—Miss M. Hewitt, 94, Albion Street. Preston:—41, Glover's Court, Rochdale. 54, York Street.

**Midlands.**—Miss Gladice G. Keovil, and Miss Laura Ainsworth, 33, Paradise Street, Birmingham. Wolverhampton:—Miss Boswell, 117, Dunstall Road, Coventry. Miss Dawson, St. Peter's Vicarage, Derby. Miss Evelyn Lawrence, 96, Warner Street, Nottingham. Miss N. Crocker, 6, Carlton Street, Northampton. Miss A. D. Corson, 10, Holly Road, Leicester. Miss D. Pethick, 11, Severn Street.

**Yorkshire.**—Miss Mary Phillips, 68, Manningham Lane, Bradford. Leeds:—114, Albion Street.

**Newcastle.**—Miss Annie Williams, 19, Nixon Street, Leazes Place.

**Glasgow & West of Scotland.**—Mrs. Drummond and Miss G. Cosman, 502, Sauchiehall Street, Charing Cross.

**Edinburgh and S.E. Scotland.**—Miss Florence E. M. Macaulay, and Miss Burns, 8, Melville Place, Queensferry Street.

**Dundee.**—Miss MacLean, 33, Union Street.

All the organisers are now busy preparing for the General Election, and members and friends are invited to send in their names as volunteers. A splendid example of loyalty and devotion has been set by the Manchester teachers, who are giving up their Christmas holidays to work for the W.S.P.U. Workers of all kinds are wanted, and readers are asked to study the reports which follow for details and requirements in the various localities.

### London and Home Counties.

To-night (Friday) Mr. Asquith is speaking at the Albert Hall, and it is expected that most, if not all, of the members of the Cabinet will also be present. The W.S.P.U. is arranging to have a cordon of women outside selling the paper and distributing handbills. There is still room for volunteers. Will those able to join this "Belt of Suffragettes" who have not already sent in their names be at 4, Clements Inn at 6 p.m. punctually to receive instructions? It is quite impossible to come to Clements Inn workers should be at the Kensington Shop, 148, Chiswick Street, not later than 7 p.m. They are especially requested to wear the regalia and colours.

Additional sellers are needed for the pitches and for selling to Christmas shoppers. Members are also reminded that a very useful way of making the paper known is to leave it in public conveyances and at restaurants. In this way much valuable work can be done, and one of the members of the last deputation to the House of Commons was brought into the movement by seeing a copy of VOTES FOR WOMEN which a member had left in a restaurant. Volunteers are asked to send in their names to Miss Ainsworth, W.S.P.U., 4, Clements Inn, W.C.

Miss Margesson reports most encouragingly on the increase of interest in the two weekly free meetings at Queen's Hall and at St. James's Hall. A large number of fresh members continue to be enrolled every week. A plan is in hand for distributing handbills and invitation cards for these meetings to people going in and out of concerts, bazaars, etc. Will any members and friends who can spare an hour or two for this work communicate with Miss Margesson, W.S.P.U., 4, Clements Inn, W.C.? Members unable to take part in militant action will be glad of this opportunity of giving their time and help. There is also room for chalkers and sandwich parlours.

Miss Christabel Pankhurst gave a stirring address to City men at a lunch-hour meeting on Monday, with Earl Lytton as the chair. The audience was greatly interested, and many questions were asked.

The attention of members is drawn to the Christmas Stall in the General Offices, on which a number of dainty and useful presents prepared by the Woman's Press are on sale. The stall is open every day (including Saturday, December 11) from 10 to 6, and on Tuesday, 14th, up to 9.30.

The W.S.P.U. Drum and Pipe Band had a magnificent reception on Saturday when it paraded through Trafalgar Square while the "Liberal Demonstration" was being held. Many people in the crowd left the speakers to follow the band, and both in the Square and along the entire route through the West End the women were heartily cheered. The paper-sellers who accompanied the band did a very brisk trade in VOTES FOR WOMEN.

### West of England and South Wales.

Bristol members are already starting on work in preparation for the General Election, and Miss Annie Kenney invites all in the West of England who are prepared to help to send in their names at once, in order to give her time to organise the campaign. Sellers of VOTES FOR WOMEN are wanted, and distributors of literature, which must reach all the electors. The loan of carriages and motors will be greatly appreciated. During the last nine weeks work has been begun in more than forty-five fresh places in the West of England, and with very few exceptions both public meetings and At Home have been highly encouraging. From the attic of a home temporarily lent to the Suffragettes members have cheered Miss Theresa Garnett in prison by singing Suffrage songs. Miss Annie Kenney is appealing to the Bristol college boys who interrupted the Colston Hall meeting last week to help to pay for their fun by sharing the bill for £20 damages. Miss Mayhew, at the Victoria Rooms on Monday, had an immensely interested audience. Miss Naylor addressed an appreciative audience

at the Bath Assembly Room on Saturday. She was also the speaker at the last Exeter At Home, Miss Dugdale presiding. The Hon. Mrs. Haverfield presided at a meeting in Yeovil, which, in spite of the fact that it was a ticket meeting, was broken up by roughs. The appeal of resident gentlemen to these youths to give the women a hearing was in vain, and the police had to clear the hall. Letters have since appeared in the local Press apologising to the women for the discourtesy shown, and expressing the hope that another meeting will shortly be held. Miss Dugdale addressed two drawing-room meetings at Oakford Bridge, Bampton, last week. Miss Annie Kenney addressed a large and enthusiastic meeting in Barry last Thursday.

Miss Birnstingl, who has been working at Bournemouth, is now working at Southampton (see above for address).

### Lancashire and North Wales.

An account of the series of Lancashire protests will be found on pages 165, 166.

At the Manchester At Home on Friday, in the absence of Miss Gawthorpe and Mrs. Massey (who had been arrested in Preston earlier in the day), speeches were delivered by Miss Rona Robinson and Miss Florence Clarkson, and an appeal was made to male members of the audience to gain admission to Mr. Churchill's meetings, in order to tell him that the question before the country was not the unconstitutional action of the Lords, but the infinitely graver breach of the constitution by the Commons. Many promises of help were made in connection with Mr. Churchill's meeting and for the meeting in the Free Trade Hall on December 14, when Miss Christabel Pankhurst, Mrs. Brailsford, and Miss Mary Gawthorpe will address a genuine "public" meeting. Several afternoon At Homes have also been arranged which will be addressed by Miss Rona Robinson. In response to a special appeal for workers in view of the General Election many teachers have offered the whole of the Christmas holidays. We are greatly indebted to such women, and express our high appreciation of their sacrifice. We trust that all members will do their utmost during the next five weeks. Anyone with half an hour to spare will be welcomed at the Manchester office by Miss Helen Tolson, who has work for all.

Two very successful meetings have been held in Liverpool during the week. On Tuesday, November 30, the Town Hall, Waterloo, was packed to overflowing to hear Miss Gawthorpe and Miss Flatman, and the resolution calling upon the Government to enfranchise duly qualified women without delay was carried by a large majority. Another most successful meeting was at Nelson Hall, Mill Street, one of the poorest parts of Liverpool. The admission charged was one penny, and the hall was filled with poor women, many with babies in their arms, and working men. All listened eagerly and asked for another meeting. Attention of members is called to the two great indignation meetings which will be held to protest against Mr. Asquith's visit to Birkenhead and Liverpool. Details will be found in the Programme, page 171. There are vacancies for stewards at both meetings, and they are asked to send in their names to Miss Fraser Smith without delay. The Mount Pleasant At Home for December 7 was the last until after the new year. Tuesday (14th) being the date of Mrs. Pethick Lawrence's meeting and the 21st the date of Mr. Asquith's visit to Birkenhead.

Bolton has been kept well in mind of the doings of the Suffragettes in connection with Mr. Churchill's visit. Forcible feeding posters have been posted over the bills announcing Mr. Churchill's visit, and the new W.S.P.U. leaflet, "The Right Dishonourable Double-Face Asquith," has been posted over bills at Farnworth announcing Mr. McKenna's visit.

After the brilliant little coup of Saturday (described on page 165), which has made Southport full of Votes for Women, there should be no difficulty in securing the success of the Cambridge Hall meeting, at which Mrs. Pethick Lawrence will speak on December 15. Members are asked to guarantee its success by pushing the sale of tickets, which are already in the hands of the ticket secretaries. The members' meeting, held for the last few weeks at the Temperance Institute on Wednesday, will henceforward be held each Friday at 8 p.m.

To-morrow (Saturday) Miss Mary Gawthorpe will speak at a public hall meeting in Preston, and will explain the action of the Suffragettes in connection with Mr. Churchill's campaign. Members are invited to offer themselves as stewards, and to communicate at once with Miss Margaret Hewitt, 41, Glovers Court; also to be at the office at 7 p.m. on Friday. Tickets, price 1s. and 6d., as well as free tickets, may be obtained from any of the members and at the shop. An account of the protest will be found on pages 165, 166. Protests outside the prison have been held daily.

### Midlands.

Birmingham members are greatly looking forward to the public welcome to Mrs. Pankhurst on Tuesday, December 14. Tickets, price 2s. 6d., 1s., and 6d., may be obtained from the office. Miss Bertha Ryland will be glad of help in connection with the Leamington Town Hall welcome on Wednesday. Tickets may be obtained from Burch's Music Rooms. Will those who have friends in Leamington not yet converted to the cause take this opportunity of bringing them into the movement? Mrs. Pankhurst will be welcomed on Thursday at a reception at the King's Head Hotel, Coventry, at 3.30. Invitations may be had from the Secretary, Miss Dawson, St. Peter's Vicarage. Birmingham members greatly enjoyed the unexpected speech made by Mr. Nevins at their Tuesday At Home, and Miss Helen Ogston's speeches, both in the afternoon and evening, were enthusiastically received. Volunteers for selling VOTES FOR WOMEN are still wanted.

Miss Burkill and Miss Dora Benson are in Wall, where they have held an open-air meeting, in preparation for the Temperance Hall meeting on the 17th to be addressed by Lady Isabel Margesson and Miss Gladice Keovil. Miss Christabel Pankhurst and Miss Keovil are speaking at Derby to-day. Miss Agnes Corson was welcomed at Wolverhampton last Wednesday.

Miss Braekenburg has held an enthusiastic dinner-hour meeting outside the L.N.W. works at Wolverhampton, when some 3,000 men showed themselves very anxious to hear the truth about the militant tactics. The names of volunteers able to help to make the meeting at St. James's Hall on December



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A great success will be gladly received. Miss Ogston addressed an excellent meeting in the Divan Café on Monday, Miss L. Craig presiding.

### Yorkshire.

Preparations are in hand for the General Election Campaign, and it is hoped that later on, at a great demonstration in connection with this, Miss Charlotte Marsh may be welcomed back to Yorkshire. Leeds members are working with splendid energy and determination, and have this week opened a shop at 114, Albion Street for the sale of literature, tickets, etc. Members are undertaking the entire financial responsibility. Miss Sedman is in charge, and all offers of help in time or money should be sent to her.

The Bradford At Home will be continued weekly until Christmas. Many members have promised varying amounts monthly towards expenses and extension of the Yorkshire campaign. This form of help is particularly valuable. Reference to the W.S.P.U. shop will be found on page 170.

### Newcastle.

The organiser draws particular attention to the fact that the sale of exhibition articles to-morrow (Saturday) will be held in the Drawing Room Café, Northumberland Street, and not in Crosby's Café, as previously announced. Will members who are giving articles for sale kindly see that they are left at the Drawing Room Café between 11 and 12 a.m.? A ticket meeting to be held in the Mechanics' Institute, Blyth, has been arranged for Friday, December 17. Mrs. Atkinson, Miss Annie Williams, and Dr. Alice Burn will be the speakers. The weather has been too severe for out-of-door meetings in the evenings, but the organiser has addressed the North Shields Branch of the I.L.P. and the members of the Newcastle Communist Club during the week. A speakers' class is held on Tuesday evenings from 7 to 9 p.m., and on Wednesdays from 5 to 7, at Miss Rockliffe's Studio. A welcome to Miss Marsh will be arranged as soon as her health permits.

### Glasgow and West of Scotland.

The chief event of the week has been the St. Andrew's Hall meeting on Wednesday, December 1. St. Andrew's Hall is the largest public hall in Scotland. The great audience included a large proportion of men, and represented every shade of political opinion and every class of society. Every town of importance in the West and South of Scotland, including Edinburgh, was represented either on the platform, in the audience, or amongst the official stewards. Dr. Marion Gilchrist, who presided, was the first woman who received a medical degree in Scotland. Miss Christabel Pankhurst and Lady Constance Lytton were the speakers, and their reception was most enthusiastic. The *Record and Mail*, a Liberal organ, speaks of the crowded audience, the great enthusiasm, and Miss Pankhurst's "great reception." It was intended to make this meeting a rally of the West of Scotland forces and a means of raising £150 to carry on the work. Both ends were attained. An appeal for funds brought in about £85 in collection and donations, and the sale of tickets reached £100, the total proceeds thus being about £185. It is said locally that the St. Andrew's Hall has never before been filled by a political meeting for which payment for admission was necessary for every seat; that only once since the hall was built has it been filled by a woman's organisation; that a great impression has been created in the town by the perfect order and intense earnest interest of the audience; and that it is the most successful Women's Suffrage meeting ever held in the West of Scotland.

At the weekly At Home the speakers were Mrs. James Ivory and Mr. Percy Sturrock, who took a prominent part in the electors' protest meeting at Dundee. The speakers to-morrow (December 11) will be Miss Macanlay, who will deal with the Right of Petition from the historical point of view, and Mrs. Drummond, who will speak of the next great item on the Scottish Programme of Events, which will take the form of an exhibition of colours, sale of work, and other attractions to be held in the Charing Cross Halls on March 10, 11, and 12. Everyone will be glad to hear that Mrs. Drummond will make 502, Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, her headquarters, and all communications with regard to the exhibition should be sent to her at that address. Members and friends are asked to make a special effort to be present at this, the last public At Home in Glasgow before Christmas, as announcements with regard to future work will be made.

### Edinburgh and S.E. Scotland.

An account of the protest at Leith will be found on page 165. As usual, those who were active in this protest are just the women who are most re-

sponsible for regular work, and Miss Macaulay appeals to those who admire their courage to give tangible proof by offering themselves as volunteers to sell VOTES FOR WOMEN in the streets, and to help in other ways.

### Dundee.

The work here is going on most encouragingly. The W.S.P.U. shop is a centre of great interest. The organiser will be glad of volunteers to take their turn in taking charge. Last week the members were delighted with a most original paper by Mrs. Mansel, entitled "From the Greeks to Democracy," dealing with the suffrage in a novel and beautiful way. A very successful open-air meeting was held on Saturday in the Market, and on Sunday at the High School Gate. Attention is called to the change of date of Lady Constance Lytton's meetings. These are on Monday, December 20; not the 18th. For details see Programme of Events. Tickets, 6d. and 3d., can be obtained at the shop. A cake and candy sale will take place on Saturday, the 18th, at 33, Union Street. Contributions will be welcomed. Members are much looking forward to Mrs. Pankhurst's visit on January 7, when she will have a great welcome in the Drill Hall.

### CONSERVATIVE AND UNIONIST WOMEN'S FRANCHISE ASSOCIATION.

Interesting meetings have been held in Liverpool, Bristol, and Dublin. A lecture last week by Mr. J. R. Brooke was given at 64, Victoria Street. On Thursday last an At Home was held at the Women's Institute. Miss Garrett Anderson gave a most interesting address on the relation of woman suffrage to the physical, mental, and moral health of the community, and was followed by Mr. Percy Boulton, who spoke of the Suffrage question from a man's point of view, while Miss Chadwick gave an interesting account of the suffrage movement in Germany.

### WOMEN'S FREEDOM LEAGUE.

In the House of Commons on Wednesday of last week Mr. Philip Snowden asked the Home Secretary whether Mrs. Chapin and Miss Neilans, of the Women's Freedom League, were being forcibly fed in Holloway, and whether Mr. Gladstone would recommend their removal to the first division. Mr. Gladstone replied that one of the prisoners was being forcibly fed, and that he could not transfer them to the first division. It was for the judge to decide the division, and he had ordered the second division.

### THE W.S.P.U. BAND.

No demonstration of the present day is complete without the Suffragettes, and last Saturday's "Liberal demonstration" in London was no exception. The band started from Kingsway and all along the route an interested crowd of spectators watched it as it passed through Trafalgar Square. The Liberal speakers had to pause to allow their audiences time to look at the stalwart little squadron, which was followed by the W.S.P.U. motor car advertising the Albert Hall meeting. There was much cheering; crowds joined the band and followed it along the route through the West End and back to Kingsway. On Thursday, December 16, the drum and fife band will escort Mrs. Leigh to the meeting at St. James's Hall, where she will be publicly welcomed. Starting at 7 p.m., the band will march along the Strand, Cockspur Street, Haymarket, Regent Street, Oxford Street, and Great Portland Street to St. James's Hall. Will members volunteer to sell papers along the route?

Readers of VOTES FOR WOMEN will be interested to know that an article by Mrs. Pethick Lawrence entitled "And Pharaoh Hardened His Heart," appears in the Christmas number of the "Christian Commonwealth," December 24.



THE PINE FOREST AT HOME.

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They soften the skin and  
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3 Superior Serviettes,  
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Give us ONE trial—you will be pleased with result. We can supply you with any kind of Household Drapery at Factory Prices.  
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Warmth Without Weight.

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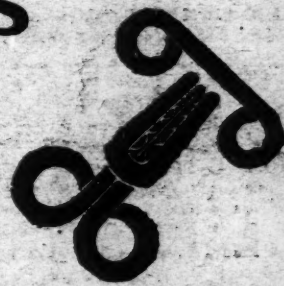
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**SMART'S**  
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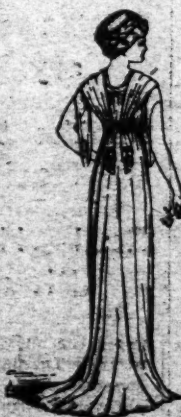
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receive prompt attention.

**ST. KESSETH ROAD, LYMINGTON HILL, S.W.**



## LOCAL NOTES.

**BATTERSEA W.S.P.U.**—A campaign in preparation for the General Election has begun in Battersea. We need the help of every friend and sympathiser living in or near Battersea. Miss Margaret Cameron, who is organising for us, will be glad to meet friends at the Free Library, Lavender Hill, S.W., on Saturday, December 11, at 7.30 p.m. Every street in Battersea will be canvassed, and we hope that those who cannot attend the meeting on Saturday will send their names to Miss Margaret Cameron, 28, Norfolk Mansions, Battersea, stating what time they can give to this work. A meeting for women only will be held in the Lower Town Hall, Battersea, on December 15, at 8 p.m. This meeting will be free; will friends come and help us to make it a success.—FRANCES BARTLETT, Hon. Sec.

**BOURNEMOUTH W.S.P.U.**—We have just formed a local union in Bournemouth, and, although it is quite early days with us, we have already a good number of members and sympathisers.—GWENLINA LEWIS, Hon. Sec.

**CAMBERWELL AND PECKHAM W.S.P.U.**—Final arrangements have been made for the social gathering to be held at the Imperial Hall, Grove Vale, East Dulwich, on Monday next, December 13, at 8 p.m. Miss Helen Ogston and Dr. Rosa Ford are to be the speakers. An excellent musical programme has been arranged, including selections by the Barry Orchestral Society. We ask for the hearty co-operation of the members in making a really successful evening. Admission—1s., including refreshments. Tickets can be obtained from Miss Heford, 54, Barry Road, East Dulwich, and Miss C. Dawson, 5, Borland Road, Newlands, Peckham Rye.—C. DAWSON, Hon. Sec.

**CHELSEA W.S.P.U.**—Our sale at 278, King's Road of little things suitable for Christmas presents will continue up to Christmas. Please try to pay us a visit. A crowded and successful drawing-room meeting took place at Mrs. Wilson Nesbit's, Miss Cicely Hamilton took the chair, and Miss Ogston was the speaker. We had a good number of papers sold this week, but we still need helpers for the Knightsbridge pitch. Please send in your names for this. Chelsea is having a jumble sale in February. This is a preliminary notice, so that friends may be collecting articles for us; the date and the place to send parcels will be given later. Miss Evelyn Sharp is the speaker at our weekly At Home at the office on the 15th at 8 o'clock.—F. E. HAIG, Hon. Sec.

Office and Shop: 278, King's Road.

**CHISWICK W.S.P.U.**—Last Wednesday Mrs. Pethick Lawrence spoke for us in the Hogarth

Room, Chiswick Town Hall. After the meeting Mrs. Pethick Lawrence came to the shop, where tea was served, and in a short, earnest speech declared the shop open. We shall have short meetings in the room attached to the shop every Thursday evening, commencing December 16. Will sympathisers call at 476, High Road, and say when they can take duty at the shop or help in other ways? Will someone give us a clock, and we are also in need of more chairs and a couple of rugs. Our Shop Organiser is Miss Daisy Coombs.—C. W. A. COOMBS.

Shop and Office: 476, High Road, Chiswick.

**CROYDON W.S.P.U.**—We had a very successful opening of our new offices, when Mrs. Tanner spoke for us. We still want more members to help look after our offices; please send in your name and state time you can give. We thank everyone cordially for help in furnishing. We still want some more chairs, rugs, or green carpet, and we also want articles for selling for Christmas presents—dolls, sweets, mince, Christmas pudding, jam, and cakes. Will members please buy from us. We are having a jumble sale in the New Year. Please send everything you can, and address parcels to Mrs. Cameron-Swan, 79, Mayfield Road, Sanderstead. On Tuesday, December 14, we hold our first weekly meeting at our new offices. Cards of invitation may be obtained from the office.—G. CAMERON-SWAN, Hon. Sec.

2, Station Buildings, West Croydon. Telephone, Croydon 969 Nat.

**FOREST GATE W.S.P.U.**—We had a large crowd at our open-air meeting on Friday, when Mrs. Sleight spoke. We hope to hold one more to-day (December 10) at Sebert Road at 7.30 p.m., and need more volunteers for paper selling. Next Monday, December 13, Miss Evelyn Sharp has promised to speak for us at Earlham Hall at 8 p.m. Will members who can give any time to distributing bills, etc., for this meeting please call at 129, Earlham Grove? Contributions to our Christmas sale of home-made sweets on the same date (cost refunded, profits for the Union) are also urgently needed.—V. H. FRIEDLAENDER.

**HORNSEY W.S.P.U.**—Our first meeting at the Assembly Rooms last Thursday week proved a success. Miss Bonwick took the chair, and Mrs. Bates gave an interesting address. We sold a fair amount of literature, badges, etc., and received various offers of help. The collection amounted to £1 1s. 4d. The next meeting at the Assembly Rooms takes place on Thursday, December 15, at 8 p.m., when Miss M. West will be the speaker. Members are urgently asked to make this meeting as widely known as possible. Miss Bonwick will speak at the open-air meeting at the Clock Tower on Saturday, 11th, at 7 p.m.—CLARE BROWN.

**KENSINGTON W.S.P.U.**—A closely packed audience listened on Wednesday to Mrs. Zangwill and Mr. Laurence Housman at our monthly At Home held by Mrs. Mills's kindness at 21, St. Mary Abbot's Terrace. On Tuesday evening Miss Abadam gave an able address. Next Tuesday, at 2, Campden Hill Square, at 8 p.m., Mr. Cameron Grant will speak on industrial questions. This will be our last evening meeting before the holidays. The meetings will be resumed at a date to be announced later. Our Christmas display at the shop is attracting many customers, and thanks are due this week to Mrs. Aked for set of blouse trimmings; Miss Craies, plum-puddings; Miss Annie Carr and Miss Lottie Wood, £3 made by jam; Mrs. Hayward, two antique china dogs; Miss K. Postlethwaite and Mrs. Harbin, cakes and lip salve (home made), and 3s. 6d.; Miss Sindle, boot bags; Miss Townend, ferns, glass vase, tea cosy; Miss Weir, mince pies; Miss M. Postlethwaite, wrist bags, canvas bags for paper sellers, covers for weekly

**JOHN BARKER & CO., LTD.,**  
Kensington High Street, W.

**Fashionable FURS**  
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At Extraordinary Prices.

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made of Fine Quality Seal Coney,  
lined with White Brocaded Silk,  
Seal Brown Satin, etc., semi-  
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Price - - **5 Guineas.**

UNEQUALLED VALUE.

Also in **REAL SEALSKIN.** Made  
from whole skins, 50 ins. in length.  
Price - - - **£25 0 0.**

*These prices are unprecedented. Certainly no such value has been offered in Fur Coats during the past twenty years.*

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**VOTES, etc.** We had a sandwich parade to advertise Albert Hall meeting, and are sending many paper-sellers to Liberal meeting there to-day. Paper-sellers still urgently wanted. Will those able to give an hour or two come forward and help us?—LOUISE M. RAYES, Hon. Sec.

Shop and Office: 118, Church Street, Kensington, W. Tel., 2116 Western.

**LEWISHAM W.S.P.U.**—Members and friends are reminded of our public At Home on Friday, December 10, at 8 p.m., at the Ethical Hall, Greenwich Road (next door to the Town Hall). Our speaker will be Mrs. Lamartine Yates, who has consented to take the place of Miss Evelyn Sharp, who is unable to come. There will be a display of useful and pretty articles suitable for Christmas presents, also of cakes, sweets, and puddings, for which orders can be taken. Our jumble sale will be held in the shop on Monday, December 13, from 3 to 8 p.m. Members are asked to make it known as much as possible. Handbills, advertising our shop and the special display of Christmas goods, are to be obtained at the shop; also window posters of our monthly At Homes. During Mrs. Bouvier's absence in Lancashire from December 13 to 20 Miss Billinghurst will act as Secretary.—(Mrs.) J. A. BOUVIER, Hon. Sec.

Shop and Office: 107, High Street, Lewisham.

**NORTH-WEST LONDON W.S.P.U.**—In spite of rain and cold, we held well-attended open-air meetings during the week, and hope to continue them next week at the usual places. Our first evening At Home on Tuesday, November 30, was a great success. The room was full, and Mrs. Lorisignol thoroughly interested her audience. On Friday, December 3, a well-attended drawing-room

meeting was held by the kindness of Mrs. Riddale at St. Nicholas School, Harrow, when Mrs. Lorisignol was the speaker. Six new members joined the Union, and we have promises of active work for Harrow. Again we appeal for more help both for the shop and for the sale of the paper. Please do not forget articles are wanted for the Hendon Jumble Sale, and can be received at the shop.—ELINOR PARR OXSKELL, Hon. Sec.

Shop and Office: 215, High Road, Kilburn, N.W. Tel., 255 Willesden.

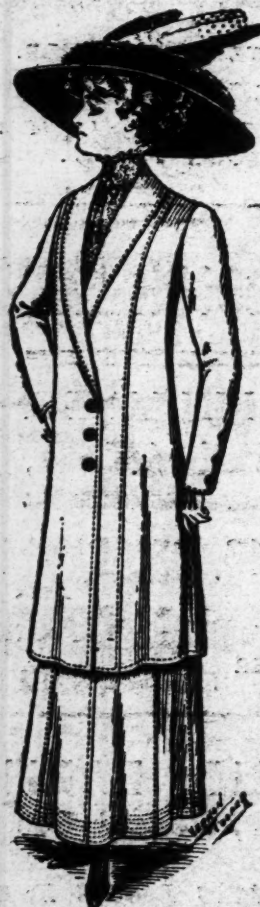
**PUTNEY AND FULHAM W.S.P.U.**—Some of our members sold papers and distributed handbills outside the Fulham Town Hall on Friday, the 3rd, when Captain Hemphill spoke on the Budget. A meeting will be held at the shop on Friday, December 17, at 7.30 p.m. Mrs. Furley-Smith has promised to take the chair. The other speakers will be announced next week. We have recently bought a dozen additional chairs for indoor meetings. We are contemplating a rather ambitious "move," further particulars of which will be given later.—H. ROBERTS and L. CUTTEN, Hon. Secs.

Shop and Office: 9, High Street, Putney.

**WIMBLEDON W.S.P.U.**—At our meeting on the Common on Sunday afternoon Mrs. Bouvier spoke for over an hour to a large and attentive crowd. We opened our shop on December 1, and have already done a great deal of business. We are preparing an evening entertainment for December 13, when Miss Brackenbury will speak, and our members will present "How the Vote was Won." Mrs. Muskett, of Red Lodge, Mitcham, gave a whist drive for us on the evening of December 6.—B. LORISIGNOL, Hon. Sec.

Shop and Office: 6, Victoria Crescent, Wimbledon.

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LADIES' TAILOR.



Coat & Skirt, in Serge, Tweed, or Cloth,  
from **£2 2s.**, made to order.

Black, Navy, and Cream Serge, from 2 Gns.  
Tweed, Cloth, and Linen " 2 "  
Cashmere, Hopsocks, Flannel, " 2 "  
Fancy Suitings, etc. " 2 1/2 "  
Faced Cloth, Covert Coatings, etc. " 3 "  
Three-quarter Coats " 4 1/2 "

Patterns and Designs Post Free. Country  
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ALL GARMENTS MADE IN OUR OWN WORKROOMS.  
A Special Study made of Fitting from Pattern Bodice  
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CARRIAGE PAID to any part of the United Kingdom.

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**MODEL STORE**

Tailor-made Shirts from  
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**ENGLISH VIOLET PERFUME**

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In dainty bottles, 1/6, 2/6, 5/6 and 10/6 post free.  
THE LARGEST SIZE BOTTLE IS ALSO SUPPLIED, PACKED  
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SUSSEX POT POURRI, &c. Also SPECIAL  
GUINEA and HALF-GUINEA XMAS HAMPERS.

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Novelties for  
**XMAS PRESENTS**  
FROM 3d.  
Russian Peasant Work from Moscow  
IKONS, POTTERY, CHARMS, LACE, EMBROIDERIES,  
TOYS, and TARTAR JEWELLERY.  
Miss MILDREN,  
59, South Molton St., Bond St., W.

**CHRISTMAS & WEDDING PRESENTS.**  
Beautiful Old China & Genuine Antiques.  
**MARY CASEY, 92, JUDD STREET.**  
Special Terms to W.S.P.U. Members.



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Herts, to Sidney and Rha Dillon Shallard,  
a son.

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Baker Street, W. Large ground floor suite.  
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Comfortable boarding establishment.  
Facing sea and Palace Pier. Liberal table.  
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**FLAT** of three or four rooms, unfurnished;  
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**FLAT** or Upper Part, four rooms, bath; light  
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**LARGE ROOM** to let, suitable for Meetings,  
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ments provided. Apply, Allen's Tea Rooms,  
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able home, well-appointed bedrooms from 21s.  
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at 15s.; nice house, bath, garden, etc.—117,  
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**TO LET**, furnished, Ealing, well appointed  
semi-detached Villa in high-class road  
(gravel soil). Two reception, five bedrooms,  
dressing room, bath (h. & c.). Every con-  
venience; garden; cycle accommodation.—Box  
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Furnished, charming semi-detached House;  
south aspect; two reception, five bedrooms, bath  
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convenience.—Apply, F. E. S., "Ardath,"  
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porary or permanent. Homelike. Ladies  
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country house near Reigate.—Madame Veigald,  
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The Bible encourages the development of woman,  
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Do you wish to equip yourself for meeting the  
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Tea Cups, is open for evening engagements.  
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Silver collection.

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**TO SUFFRAGETTE SPEAKERS.**—MISS  
ROSA LEO trains pupils in Voice Pro-  
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in the open-air without suffering any fatigue or  
loss of voice." For terms, apply, 45, Ashworth  
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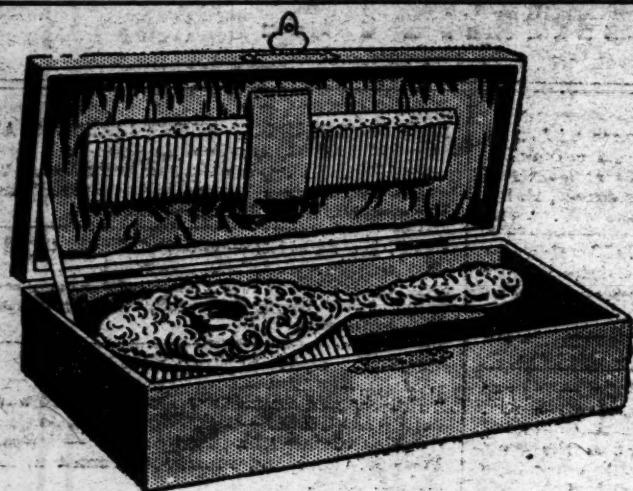
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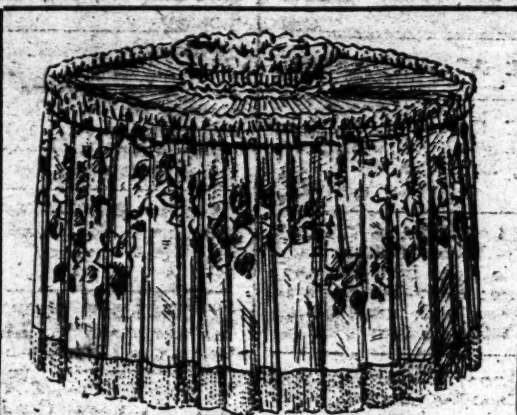
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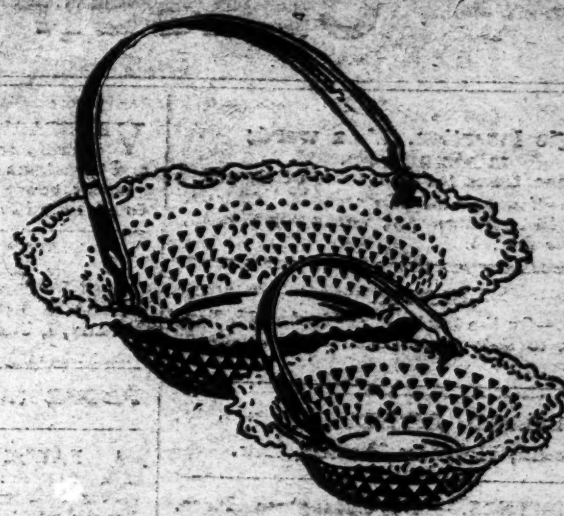
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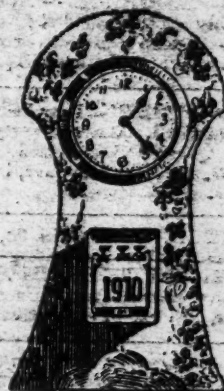
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